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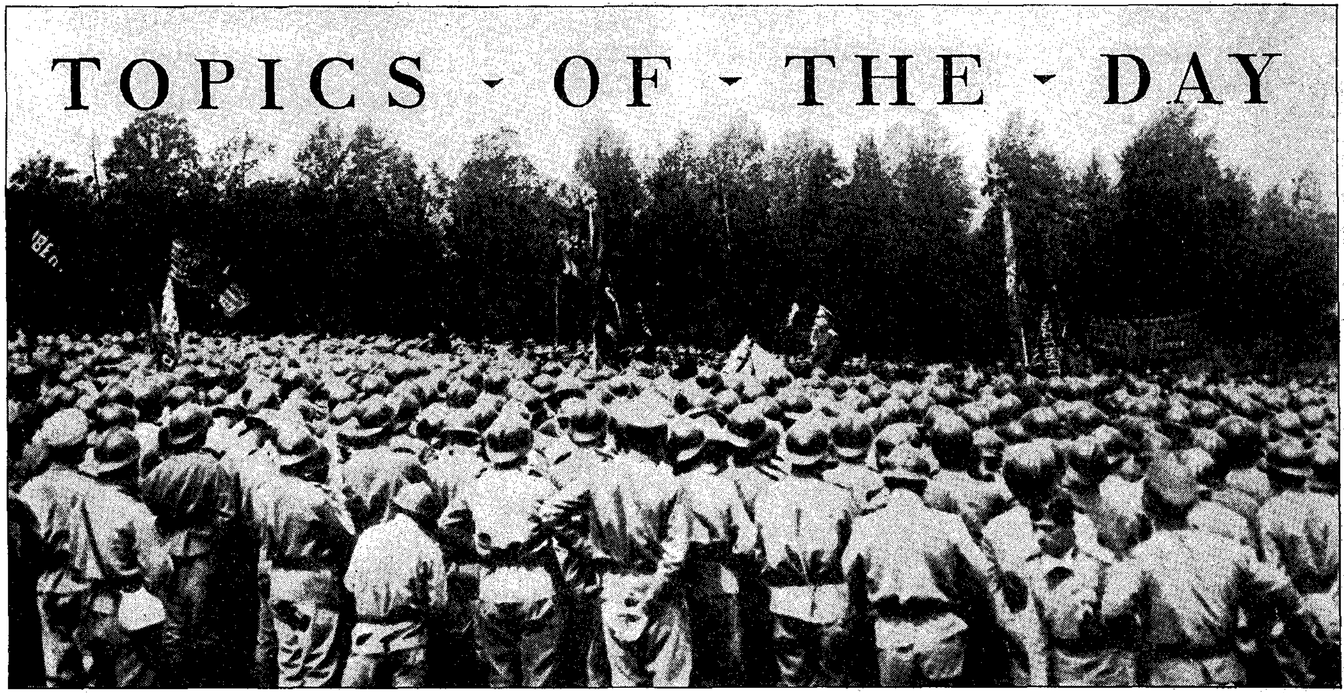
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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AIDING PRESIDENT WILSON'S EFFORTS: GENERAL PALITZIN URGING RUSSIAN SOLDIERS TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

PEACE-TERMS WE ARE FIGHTING FOR

AN ANTIDOTE to the poison of German intrigue in America as well as in Russia was supplied by President Wilson when he explained to the Russian people the war-aims of the United States. For the President's note, while addrest to Russia's Provisional Government, is really meant, as our papers point out, for the Russian, and indirectly the American, people. Not only is it a warning to the Russians to avoid the fatal error of deserting the Allies, remarks the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, "but it is also a warning to pro-German neutrals and to pro-Germans in this country." It is a direct answer, another paper affirms, to the arguments of the German intriguers for a separate peace with Russia. If it is not the hope of the world that the spirit informing this document shall be the spirit of all international relations, exclaims the Milwaukee *Journal*, "then there is no hope left to the world." And the Atlanta *Constitution* declares that "the man who would not fight for such principles as President Wilson here enunciates and the cause which he here makes so plain is not worthy to be known as an American citizen." "Our Government," notes the New York *Tribune*, "now stands squarely with France, Great Britain, and Italy in refusing to bargain away its freedom of action by subscribing to peace generalizations of German origin, constructed to serve German interests." And at the same time, remarks the New York *World*, this message to the new Russia "again emphasizes the sinister fact that among all the belligerents Germany alone has no terms of peace which will bear the light of publicity." For, as the same paper reminds us, "since the Chancellor made his proposals for a conference in December all efforts to induce the German Government to define the conditions or the general principles of an acceptable peace have been unsuccessful."

President Wilson's note defining the peace-terms for which we are fighting is an answer to Russia's announcement of a policy of "no annexation, no indemnities." It was delivered to the Provisional Government on May 26, but was not made public until June 9. Calling attention to the German Government's "intrigue against the peace and liberty of the world," the President declares that "the day has come to conquer or submit," and that "if the forces of autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us." He again assures Russia that the United States is fighting "for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force." He repudiates the idea of a

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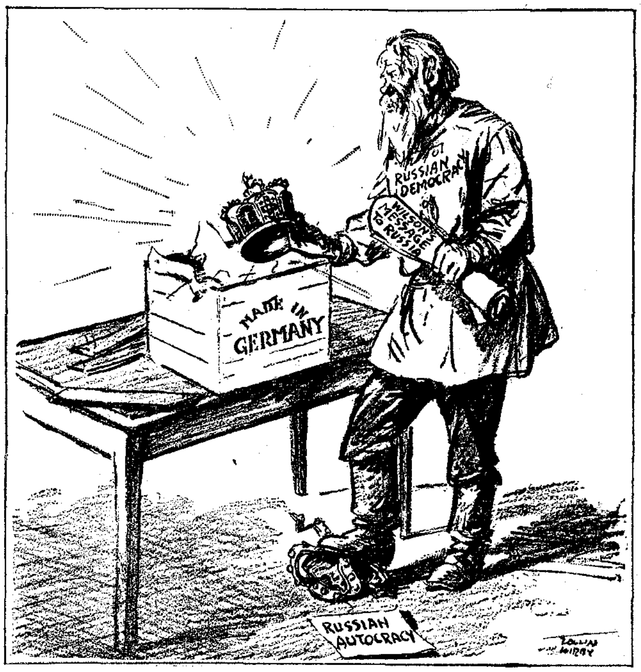
peace based on a return to the conditions that existed before the war, and he accepts the idea of "no annexations, no indemnities" only with the very important reservations implied in the following statement of the principle that must govern the necessary readjustments after the war:



WHY ACCEPT A NEW ONE?

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live.

"No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty.

"No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done.

"No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples."

Then, in a passage unmasking the real purpose behind recent manifestations of liberal sentiment on the part of the German autocracy, he says:

"The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad, to the undoing of the very men they are using.

"The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force. The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and beyond. Government after Government has, by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The meshes of that intrigue must be broken, but cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone; and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being rewoven or repaired."

Against the efforts of the German Government to obtain pledges that the conflict will end in the restoration of conditions before the war he utters the following warning:

"It was the *status quo ante* out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its wide-spread domination and influence outside of that Empire. That *status* must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again.

"We are fighting for the liberty, the self-government, and the undictated development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose.

"Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again.

"We ought not to consider remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will; and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made."

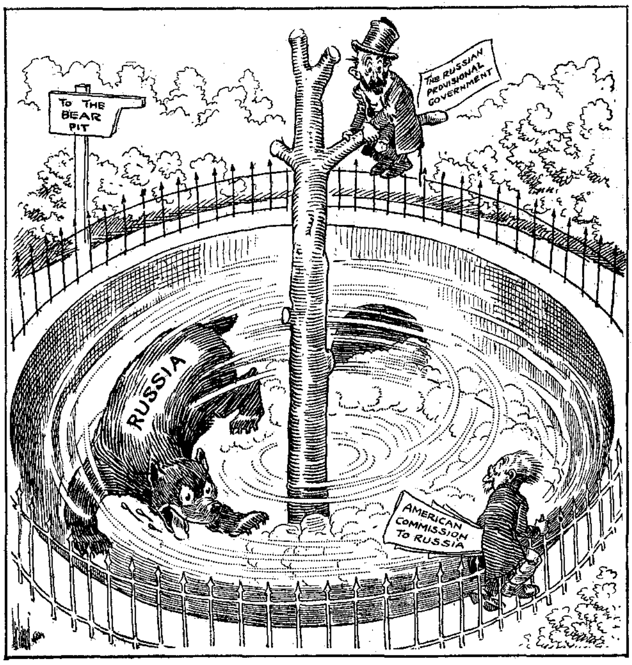
"And then," he concludes,

"the free peoples of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical cooperation, that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. . . . . . .

"For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure. For these are the things we have always profest to desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed, we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit."

A few days later, addressing a Flag day gathering in Washington, President Wilson added another chapter to his crushing statement of the case against the German Government. After reviewing the conspiracies and seditious plots hatched in our very capital, the attempt to embroil us with Japan and Mexico, the murder of our citizens who "ventured to approach the coast of Europe," and the efforts to corrupt our own people, he exclaimed:

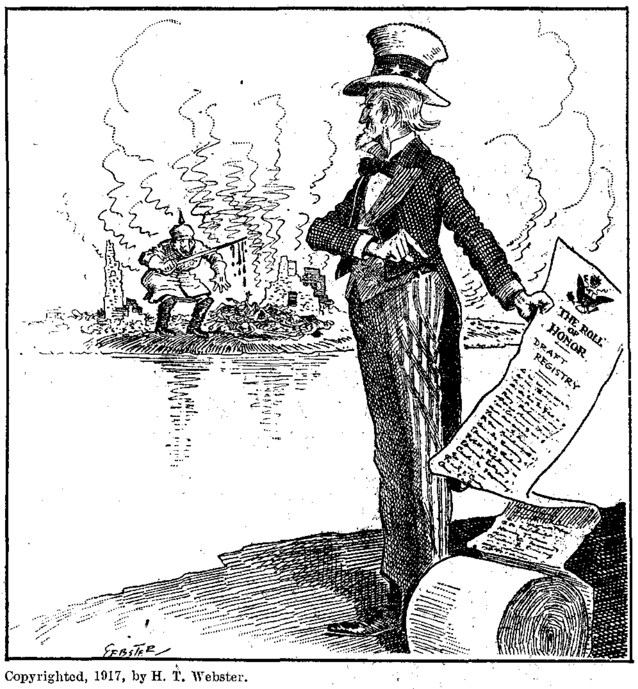
"What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand."


TO THE BEAR PIT
THE RUSSIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
RUSSIA
AMERICAN COMMISSION TO RUSSIA

SOME JOB!

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

The German people, he again reminds us, are not really our enemies, but "are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us." Germany's military masters, he points out, have been scheming and working for many years "to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia." And, he adds, "they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution," until "the so-called Central Powers are in fact but a single power," and "from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread." In this situation, he continues, we have the key to Germany's "new intrigue, the intrigue for peace." Its armies pushed far into enemy territory, "it can not go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late." Indeed—



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"HERE'S A SCRAP OF PAPER YOU WON'T TEAR UP IN A HURRY."

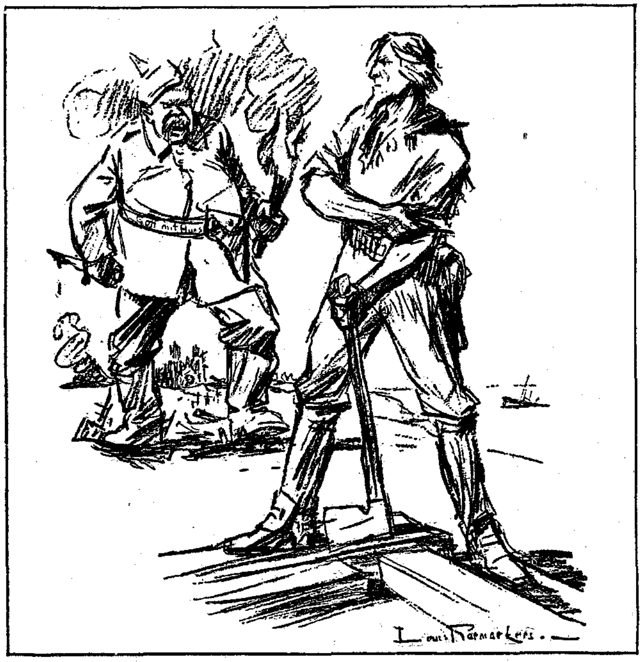
—Webster in the New York *Globe*.

> "The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. . . . If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union."

The directors of this German peace-intrigue, he explains, "aim to deceive all those throughout the world who stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations," and to this end "they are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and opprest, using them for their own destruction—Socialists, the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence." In fact, Germany "has many spokesmen here, in places high and low"—

> "They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the center of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations, and seek to undermine the Government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.
>
> "But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partizans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a people's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government among all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.
>
> "For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Wo be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

President Wilson's peace-terms as outlined in his note to Russia, Washington correspondents point out, do not clash with the aim of the Allies as set forth in their famous phrase, "restitution and reparation." It is, therefore, not surprizing to find that the President's words win an enthusiastic reception in the British, French, and Italian press, and in all but the extreme radical wing of the Russian press, while the German papers seem to be virtually unanimous in their bitter denunciation and ridicule of what the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* ironically describes as "the war-message of a peace President." Premier Ribot declares France "in accord with the elevated and clear conception of President Wilson," and informs the French Senate that "in the eyes of the United States the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine will be neither conquest nor annexation; reparation for damages will not be indemnity of war, but a simple act of justice." Francesco Caverio Nitti, of Italy's visiting War Commission, declares in Washington that Italy and the United States "are fighting for the same cause." And the British Government, in a note to Russia's Provisional Government, officially accepts and



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THE TWO GIANTS.

GERMANY—"I will destroy!"
AMERICA—"I will create!"

—Raemaekers in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

approves "the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic message to the American Congress," and declares that these are the principles by which the war-policy of the British peoples "is and will be guided." The same communication goes even further and says:

> "The British Government believe that, broadly speaking, the agreements they have from time to time made with their Allies are conformable to these standards, but if the Russian Government so desire they are quite ready with their Allies to examine and, if need be, to revise these agreements."

"Specifically," says the New York *Evening Mail*, President Wilson's note to Russia "means that we subscribe to the Entente demands," which are:

> "Alsace-Lorraine for France; an independent Poland, including the Polish provinces in Germany and Austria; Transylvania for Roumania; Bosnia and Herzegovina for Servia; Trieste, Trentino, and the Austrian Adriatic provinces for Italy, and the German colonies for England."

The same paper interprets indemnities for wrongs done to mean "ships and persons sunk by submarines, and damage done to territories occupied by the Central Powers."

The President's note to Russia, affirms the New York *Evening Post*, "now embodies the terms of peace offered to Germany," and, discussing these terms, *The Post* goes on to say:

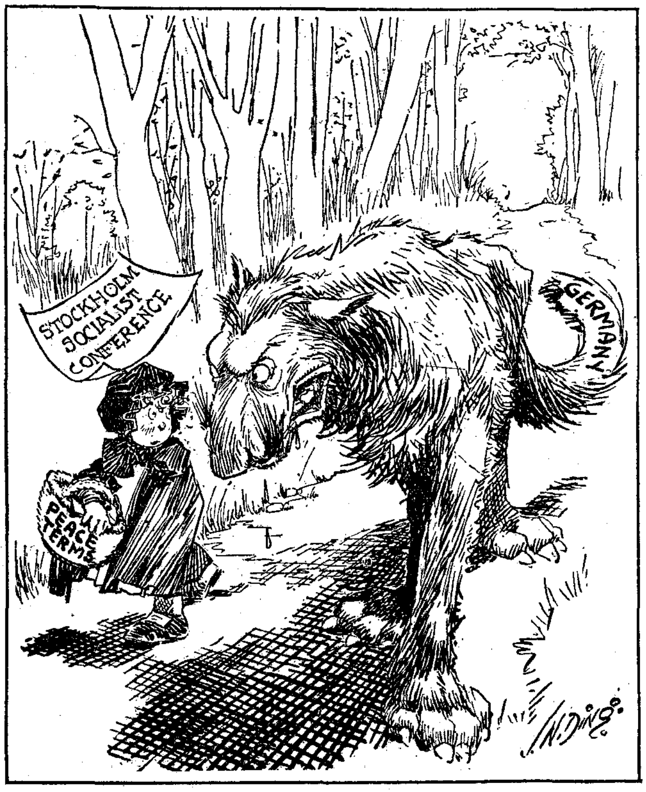
> "This undoubtedly implies certain changes or cessions of territory. It means a free Poland. It would prevent Armenia or Arabia from being forced back under Turkish rule. Italia Irredenta and Alsace-Lorraine would be in more doubtful status, all depending, apparently, upon the ascertained wish of their inhabitants. But with Austria, the Wilson statement ought to ease matters sensibly; and it is in Austria, just now, with a young and (for a Hapsburg) liberal-minded Emperor, who promises free development of nationalities within the Dual Monarchy, that the most evident signs of a genuine peace-movement can be detected.
>
> "The great question remains, What will Germany do or say? We think that one thing is certain. The German Government will have to say something. With this latest definite statement of the Allied terms before it, the Kaiser and the Chancellor will be compelled to place at least a part of their cards upon the table."

SARRAIL'S ROYAL FOE GONE.

THE KINGS DEPART but the captains arrive is the thought of some observers as the abdication of King Constantine of Greece coincides with the arrival of General Pershing in France and of the American Commission in Petrograd. As a practical move in the conduct of the war it is pointed out that General Sarrail at Saloniki need no longer fear a stab in the back from Greece should he open a Balkan offensive, which some now look for.

At present the Allies have about 650,000 troops on the Balkan front, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun*, and they include 275,000 French, 100,000 British, 150,000 reorganized Servians, 50,000 Italians, and some Russian and Portuguese units. Moreover, there are 75,000 Greek troops loyal to the Venizelos Government, which has declared for the Entente, while the part of the Grecian Army loyal to Constantine was transferred from the northern part of Greece at the behest of the Allies and isolated in the Peloponnesus. This informant relates also that the Allies have accumulated enormous food stores at Saloniki and have transformed this base into an impregnable fortress.

The fall of Constantine I., King of the Hellenes, on June 12 is announced in Athens dispatches that state he abdicated in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander, in response to the demands of the protecting Powers, France, Great Britain, and Russia. This climax, we read, was brought about by the French Senator, Mr. Jonnart, as special envoy of three nations and whose demands specifically eliminated Crown Prince George as Constantine's successor because he is held to be strongly pro-German. Prince Alexander is presumed to take up his royal duties, we are told, in full acceptance of the plans of the protecting Powers. To make the world safe for democracy, absolute kings must go, observes the New York *World*, which sees in the political skies the "twilight of the kings." First the Czar, now Constantine, and "at the call of 'Next!' Ferdinand of Bulgaria looks ill at ease. Even the dummy Sultan and the great autocrat of Berlin must have anxious moments." The



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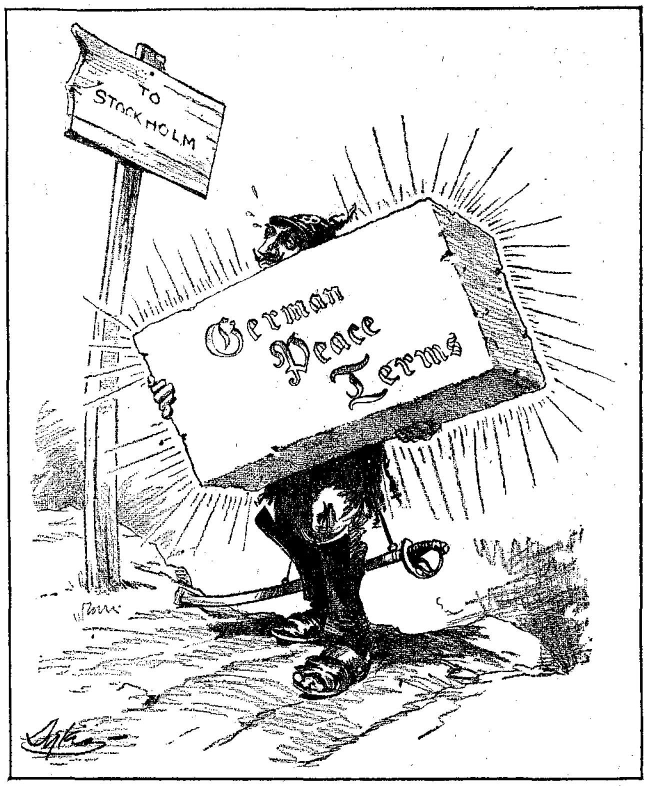
"MY, WHAT BIG TEETH YOU HAVE, GRANDMA!"

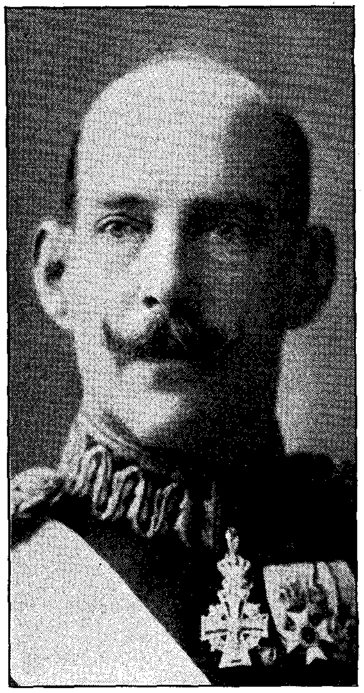
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.



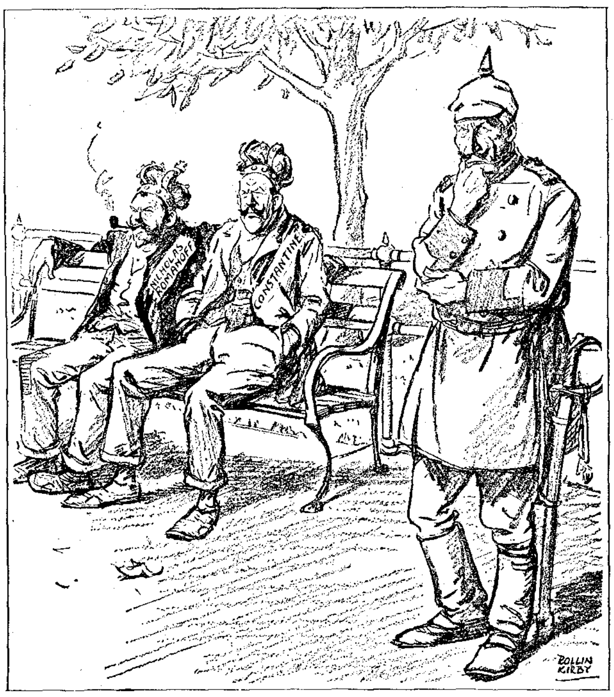
TRY, TRY AGAIN.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

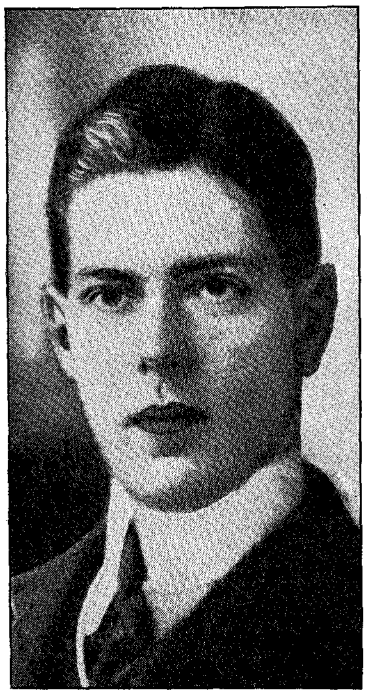
WILLIAM'S STRANGE NEW INTEREST IN SOCIALISM.



EX-KING CONSTANTINE,
The Kaiser's brother-in-law.



"I REMEMBER THOSE BOYS WHEN THEY BOTH HAD GOOD JOBS."
—Kirby in the New York *World*.



KING ALEXANDER,
Supposedly pro-Ally.

A CHANGE OF RULERS THAT BRINGS NO CHEER TO BERLIN.

New York *Globe* avers that the chief crime of the brother-in-law of the Kaiser was when in two free elections the Greek people by large majorities voted for the policies of the Liberal party, led by Venizelos, he twice drove out his Prime Minister, mobilized the Army, and then, when the larger part of the adult male population was with the colors and disfranchised, he held forced elections and secured a Parliament pliant to his will. Moreover, this journal observes—

"Acting as manikin to Berlin, Constantine added to this domestic crime the international one of violating the treaty of alliance with Servia, an alliance from which Greece had received benefits, which pledged waging war in common should Bulgaria assail either. Servia, fighting desperately on one front, was assailed in the rear by Bulgaria, and Constantine sacrificed the honor of his country. He said that he feared for Greece the fate of Belgium, whereas the event showed that without Greek assistance the Bulgar-German advance was stopt, and it is a fair inference that with Greek help Servia might have been saved the horror that overcame her. When reconstituted Servia rearises what would the Servians have thought of Greece if Constantine had continued to rule and the Greek people had made his treachery their own?"

A different shade of opinion is shown by the New York *Evening Mail*, which says that for more than two years Constantine has "fought against odds as great as any that have beset a king in this struggle of the giants." Rightly or wrongly, he saw salvation for Greece in the maintenance of her neutrality and "to this principle he has adhered with unswerving courage and determination."

The Royalist New York Greek daily *Atlantis* holds that by keeping Greece neutral Constantine "saved her from certain destruction." For this service he is accused of being pro-German, while in reality he is nothing more than a Greek patriot. The policy of the Allies toward Greece compelled her to choose neutrality, according to this journal, which says further:

"The policy of the Allies toward Greece was faulty, and contrary to the loftly aims of our common cause. A reparation is necessary. The agreements affecting the unredeemed Greek lands must be torn up. They are not acts of emancipation. The restoration of the Greeks in slavery to their mother country must be made a feature of the Allied program, whereupon Greece will side automatically with the Entente and will fight heroically to prove that she is not pro-German."

Sharply divergent is the view of another Greek daily, *Enossis, The National Greek Herald* (New York), which is described by the press as the principal Venizelos organ in the United States, and utters itself as follows:

"This is an auspicious moment for Hellenism throughout the world. The despot and tyrant is overthrown and driven from Greek soil, sacred as the birthplace of democracy. The nest of wolves of Hohenzollern spawn in Athens has been cleaned out. No more are there two Greek nations, the one dedicated to the glory of democracy and freedom, and the other dallying in shameful liaison with autocracy under the threat of German military despotism.

"Tyrant, who would build on the soil of Greece a medieval structure of absolutism, you are gone, and it is fitting that you should be accompanied by your eldest son, a true offspring of a German mother, who, on December 22 of last year, on reviewing Greek troops in Athens, addrest to them these shameful words: 'Now, men of Greece, be ready and see to it that you do not leave one single Frenchman alive in Greece tomorrow.'"

Strangest of all defenses of Constantine is his own, stated in an interview with a Greek correspondent of the New York *Times*, in July, 1916, under the condition that it should not be published except by special permission of the King or in the event that he died or was dethroned. The correspondent quotes him as saying in part:

"To force Greece into the war was the easiest way to my personal glory and benefit. But I, the absolutist, the autocrat, the believer in the divine right of kings, as my opponents are prone to call me, was held down and nailed down to a pacifist policy simply because all the people of Greece who will do the fighting when war comes are against this war, and against sacrificing themselves in a vain effort, which will do nobody good.

"They call this struggle a fight for the rights of the weak and the opprest, and yet they want us to believe that Greece is neither weak nor opprest, when, in fact, we fare little better than Belgium. Is it in order to uphold our constitutional liberties? Rubbish! The present war takes little account of such small matters. Your liberty and your constitution count only when they are of any use to the Entente in a material way."

THE SOUTH CALLING NEGROES BACK

NOT SINCE THE CIVIL WAR has the South faced an issue so grave, according to some observers, as the great exodus of negro workers to the North that has been in progress for the past eight months, during which about 350,000 of them left their old home. This estimate is made by James W. Poe, president of the Colored Patriotic League, who says that one-third of a million negro laborers have moved from twelve Southern States in less than a year, and that at least 73,000 have gone to Pennsylvania alone. The Wilmington *Star* quotes him as regretting that they should go North to work in war-industries and coal-mines, because they would be worth more to the nation by remaining in the South to help provide the country with foodstuffs that can be grown in the twelve cotton-growing States. He gives the figures of the exodus by States as follows: Virginia, 49,768; Georgia, 48,897; North Carolina, 35,576; Mississippi, 35,291; South Carolina, 27,560; Arkansas, 23,628; Tennessee, 22,632; Kentucky, 21,855; Louisiana, 16,912; Florida, 10,291; Texas, 10,870; Oklahoma, 5,836. This defection of labor, according to *The University News Letter* (Chapel Hill, N. C.), represents an economic loss to the South of not less than $200,000,000 in crop wealth. At the same time that certain Southern journals urge negroes to remain and those who have gone to return, some Northern editors also agree that it is vastly better for them to go back South. Perhaps the most striking utterance is that of the Chicago *Tribune,* which attracts much favorable attention among Southern editors. Down South they say that "niggers are all right in their place," according to this journal, but where is that place? It points to the fact that at Memphis, Tenn., a negro was recently burned alive, while at East St. Louis, Ill., negroes who had been introduced as strike-breakers were mobbed, beaten, and run out of town. "We taunt the South with race-prejudice when it burns 'a bad nigger,'" *The Tribune* goes on to say, "but just see how we Northerners detest even 'good niggers.'" The real race-prejudice is ours, for we say to the black man, 'God bless you, good-by,' whereas the South says, '—— —— you, come here!'" In other words, the Northerner is a great friend of *the* negro but not of *a* negro, while the Southerner is a great friend of *a* negro but not of *the* negro, and this journal adds:

> "Our observation goes to show that the negro is happiest when the white race asserts its superiority, provided that sympathy and understanding accompany the assertion. Not long ago a Virginian noticed a very gloomy black porter in a Northern hotel, and, learning that the negro had come from Virginia, said, 'You —— —— black fool, go back to Virginia!' The reply revealed much: 'Oh, Cunnel, dem's de fust kind wuds dat's been spoken to me since Ah come up Noff!'
>
> "Southerners insist that 'the nigger must be kept down.' They enforce the color-line. Yet they will work side by side with negroes, befriend them in adversity, and overlook their minor failings. . . . They do not hate negroes. In their hearts they like them. Said Dooley: 'I'm naught throubled whin the naygur is amon'st his oppressors, Hinnessy. What throubles me is whin he falls into th' hands iv his liberators.'"

The mob outbursts against the negroes at East St. Louis, Ill., seem to the New York *Evening Post* the more unjustifiable because fifteen minutes before the outburst the mayor had addrest the labor leaders of the city and promised to stop the coming of black workmen. He also hinted that steps would be taken by deportation to relieve the situation. This incident, in the judgment of *The Evening Post*, should warn all employers who import negroes in large numbers that they have a distinct duty in the supervision and guidance of the men whom they bring into a new industrial community, and it ventures the ominous presage that "there is too much danger that the East St. Louis riots will be duplicated elsewhere before the migration of negroes northward ceases." That the South is openly bidding for the black man is evident, according to this journal, which quotes *The Florida Times-Union* as follows:

> "The negroes of the South may see in this East St. Louis affair just what will happen all over the North when there is no longer enough work for all and white men want their jobs. Where are they safest—in a section where a certain offense insures their summary death and good behavior assures them safety, or in a section that in time of passion gives them no assurance of safety at all, and where their color will mark them for assault?"

The lure of higher wages is generally accepted to be the motive for migration, but, we are told, the negro soon finds out that whatever increase he gets in wages is more than offset by the higher cost of living in Northern States. Thus the Tifton (Ga.) *Gazette* tells of one Buster Cullen, who went to Pittsburg from Tifton to find a fortune. Five weeks later he returned to his home town disillusioned, because he discovered that by the time he had paid for his board and keep "his wad looked like a widow's mite." What is worse, according to Buster, up North "they treat 'niggers' like red-headed stepchildren, and there is no corn-bread, absolutely nothing but light bread, and no 'nigger' wants to live on that for a working diet." *The Gazette* quotes another letter to "home-folks" which contains the statement that "up here, where everybody thinks there's nobody else—you tell them 'Good-mornin',' and they go on like nothing had happened!" And still another illustration is given of an old mammy in Atlanta who declined to join the exodus, saying: "I'm home and happy. I got nothing to find up dar, kaze I ain't never lost nothing dar. I'm here to stay." The Knoxville *Sentinel* speaks of the cruelty of the North to the negroes and maintains that the Southern people, despite all their harsh dealings with the race when their primal passions are aroused, appreciate and value the negroes more than their Northern friends can understand, and this journal adds:

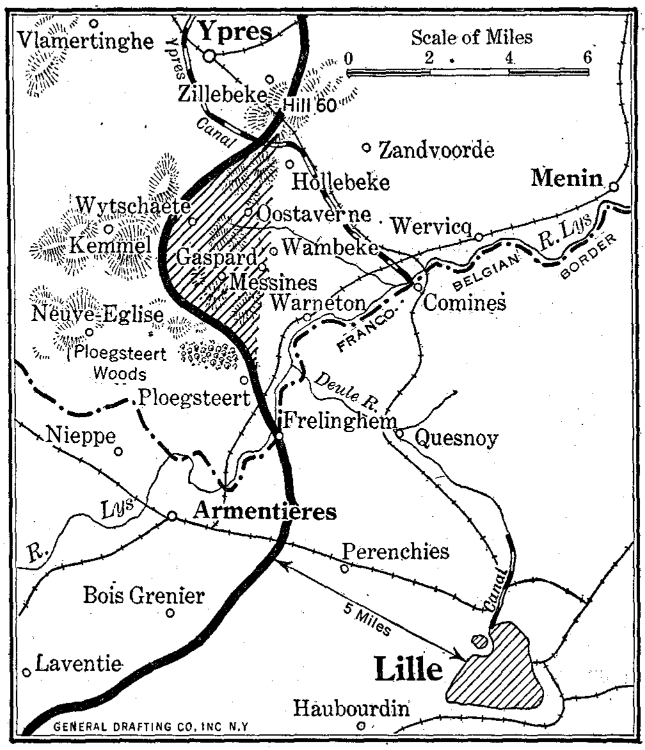
> "We venture to say that the Southern people have dealt more fairly, generously, and kindly with the negro race since their manumission than any previously servile race in the annals of history ever experienced at the hands of their former feudal lords and masters, even tho there may have been no radical social difference between them so deeply and ineradicably marked as the antipodal dye of their skin. And the negro will still find a home and a welcome in the South when other sections reject him. The South's arms, its fields, its industries in the main, even its homes, are open to the negro in the clearly marked but kindly relations which social customs and conditions have established here between the races."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing contention is the weight of argument of three articles in the New York *Evening Post* on "The Negro Exodus from the South" which are contributed by Mr. Taylor Kennerly, who is a Southerner and was formerly managing editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser* for two years. He states that he writes chiefly of Alabama, but holds that his statements apply in a general way to Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, parts of Louisiana, and the two Carolinas. Nothing is further from his mind than even to suggest any change in social standards of the white man and the negro in this section, he tells us, but at the same time he wants to drive home "the fact that the whole economic, commercial, educational, and moral attitude which the white man has assumed, and still assumes, toward the negro is wrong; and that while the white man has robbed the negro of millions of dollars through keeping the black man in ignorance, he has also lost billions through the same method, and will continue to do so until he himself changes these deplorable conditions—conditions which should not be tolerated in any civilized community." The very men who have power to change these conditions are crying the loudest about the negro exodus, we are told, and "they want to keep the negro in the South, and they are doing everything in their power to do so, except the one thing that will succeed—giving him a square deal."

HAIG REWINNING BELGIAN SOIL

AMONG THE WRECKAGE caused by the tremendous explosions which opened the British advance in Flanders, "the Kaiser's very recent congratulation to Hindenburg and to his people on the final collapse of the British offensive" might well be found, it is observed by the New York *Evening Post*. The German Field-Marshal's home reputation for "military omniscience" must have been sadly shattered, the Chicago *Herald* thinks, by the million pounds of high explosives which blew off the top of Messines ridge with a roar heard by the listening British Premier 130 miles away. Well, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, with a touch of Yankee humor, "the Kaiser having announced that the British offensive was over, they considerately started one under."

At Ypres the thin line of the original British Army checked the German advance in November, 1914; at Ypres in April, 1915, the first German "gas-attack" was withstood; at Ypres on June 7, 1917, the British Army, no longer "contemptible" or "little," answered the "vain boast" of the German leaders by what the Dallas *News* speaks of as "the mightiest single effort made since the war began, and an effort which emphasizes the superiority of the Allies in the production of engines and explosives of war."



THE LOST GERMAN SALIENT IN BELGIUM.

While the news of this third battle of Ypres came as a surprize to the American public, the British high command had long been preparing for it, and the Germans had been looking for it. Like Vimy ridge, taken by the Canadian troops in the Arras battle, Messines ridge was an important German post of observation above the British lines. It formed the key position of the German salient threatening Ypres and guarding Lille. It is the last rise of ground in that section west of the low plains of Flanders. German recognition of its importance had made it a veritable inland Gibraltar. A labyrinth of trenches, dugouts, and tunnels, reenforced with steel and concrete and surrounded by barbed wire, contained cannon of all calibers and machine guns skilfully placed and hidden. Farm-houses and woods were made the fullest use of, and the whole was manned by picked troops. Everything was guarded against, as one London correspondent notes, but mines, and for nearly two years British engineers had been at work underground. The preparation and its result are thus described by a writer in the Paris *Journal*, quoted in the New York *Herald:*

> "Nearly a year ago two hundred special miners were brought from the Newcastle and Cardiff coal-mines. They took six months to bore a mile-and-a-quarter sap extending to Messines ridge. Then they dug nineteen mine-pockets under sixteen of the most formidable concrete enemy fortresses.
>
> "A quadrangular well like an elevator cage was then installed in each and filled with terrible explosives, each charge being twenty-five tons. An electric system which was destined to convey the fatal spark was completed by the end of winter. Since January the German first-line troops have lived over this hidden hell.
>
> "The result of these long preparations was seen at dawn on June 7.
>
> "The convulsion of mother earth, vast as a supernatural cataclysm, demolished the hill, obliterated marshes, and gave birth to green and rust-colored sheets of water where they had been.
>
> "Changed as if by magic has been not only the history of the last two years, but the millenary geography of the region. Cubic masses of earth were hurled furiously aloft and fell heavily, crushing the trenches with their forts and garrisons.
>
> "Each mine-crater is a charnel-house."

And this after a bombardment from heavy guns said to have been 20 per cent. more numerous than at the Arras battle! It was at Ypres that the Germans introduced the English to the "gas-bombs"; in their turn, this month, also at Ypres, the British had a new horror to show the Germans, in the shape of what the British soldier calls "oil-cans." This new weapon is described by a London *Times* correspondent as the use of boiling oil which "throws to considerable distances projectiles which are containers of a highly inflammable stuff which burns upon concussion and scatters conflagration over a wide area." These "oil-cans" are said to have caused many actual casualties and to have been very useful in clearing away the fortified wooded areas which were so important a part of the German defense system.

No less remarkable than the elaborate British preparations, according to the London correspondents, was the clocklike regularity of the advance. The attack had been rehearsed on an open-air model. After the underground burrowing of a year or more, the aerial observations of a long period, and the intensive bombardments of a fortnight, the mines were exploded at 3:10 A.M. on June 7. At 3:20, according to one correspondent, British troops were in the first line of German trenches. At 6:10 the crest of the ridge was stormed. At 9:00 Messines was in British hands, and by noon Wytschaete was taken. "Tanks" accompanied the infantry, while aviators swooped down and rained machine-gun fire at close quarters upon the disorganized foe. During the afternoon the rest of the trench system was absorbed, and by nightfall the entire Wytschaete salient, five miles long and three miles deep, was a part of the British line. During the following day the British consolidated their new positions, repulsed German counter-attacks, and pushed on slowly in the direction of Warneton and Comines, shown on the accompanying map. In the first week's fight 7,432 Germans, 47 guns, 242 machine guns, and 60 trench-mortars were reported taken. The total German loss has been estimated at over thirty thousand, while British casualties have been set at about one-third of that.

This success is considered in London, according to a New York *Evening Post* dispatch, as the worst blow yet delivered against the enemy, transcending in tangible achievement the battles at the Somme and at Arras. Another London correspondent notes:

> "With the entire Wytschaete-Messines ridge in their possession, the British now imperil the German hold on Lille, Turcoing, and Roubaix, the centers of industrial France in the north, now held by the invaders. Lille is only six miles from the nearest British line. As soon as the British gains are

consolidated, Lille will be almost within range of the Allies' big guns."

Then there is the northward threat. As the San Francisco *Chronicle* remarks—

"It is a long way from the Messines-Wytschaete ridge near Ypres to Zeebrugge on the coast, but if the British can continue to make headway in this drive they are certain to turn north and try to get behind the German positions on the Belgian coastline, and by combined military, naval, and aerial pressure make them untenable."

The Messines battle has been described in such detail because it is considered by the war-experts as typical of the new theory of warfare. A French officer who saw the plans and witnessed the action was quoted as saying, "This is a model of what a modern attack should be." Field-Marshal Haig said:

"The capture of Messines shows that nothing can save the enemy from complete defeat, and brave and tenacious as the German troops are, it is only a question of how much longer they can endure repetition of such blows."

A German officer taken prisoner said to a correspondent quoted in a London dispatch to the New York *Evening Sun:*

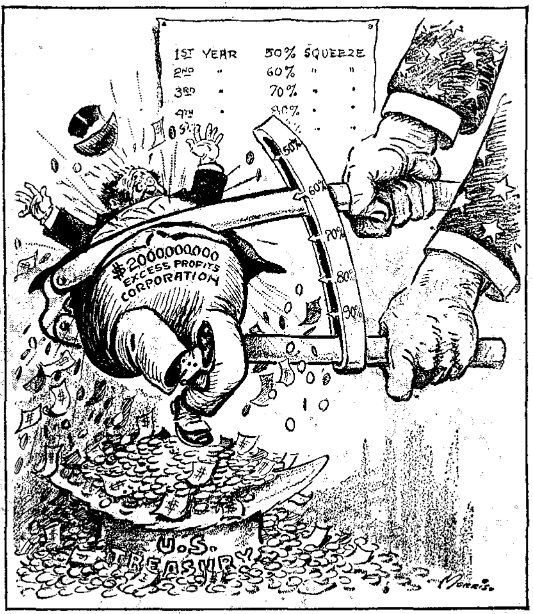
"This experience of ours should end the war. We have no possible chance to win."

Five days before the mines were sprung under Messines ridge, the Emperor of Germany telegraphed his Empress that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg had reported the failure of the Allied armies "after seven weeks of hard struggle." His words of cheer, several of our editors now conclude, were premature and hardly applicable to the situation created on the Ypres front. Wherefore, comments the New York *Times* with fine irony, Hindenburg supplied a counter-victory to make good the words of the "War Lord"—

"He sent fifteen airplanes over the tenement district of London to kill and wound more than 500 non-combatants. One of them bombarded a schoolhouse and struck down sixty children. . . . It was urgently necessary to win a great counter-victory to restore the credit of Hindenburg's word and of the German arms, so the great battle of the tenement-district schoolhouse was ordered and fought."

TO MAKE WAR-PROFITS PAY FOR WAR

THAT WAR-MADE RICHES should be conscripted for war has been repeated so often as to be considered almost axiomatic. Congress plans an excess-profits tax as part of its war-revenue measure, but is wondering what proportion of the expense should be met by those made rich through war-conditions. Some writers, among them Mr. John Reed, think that Congress is reluctant to levy sufficiently upon the corporations dealing in war-necessities. In an article in the New York *Evening Mail* he calls attention to the fact that England raised a billion dollars last year by the income tax and the excess war-profits tax, the latter going up to 80 per cent. of the year's excess profits, based on an estimate of the difference between present earnings and those averaged for a term of years before the war. If American corporations earning large profits because of the war were to be taxed at the English rate it would, according to Mr. Reed's estimate, "yield about $1,600,000,000, or almost the entire sum asked for in the war-tax bill," while a tax of only 50 per cent. would "raise more than half of all the money needed," without hampering business.



WAR-INVENTIONS.

A simple device to collect revenue from corporations grown fat with war-profits.

—Morris in the New York *Evening Mail.*

Mr. Reed complains that many of the provisions of the proposed war-tax bill fall upon the masses of the people, who, he declares, can not be taxed further, for "they are at present caught between the rapid rise of the cost of living and the slow increase of wages." After citing a few figures in proof of these statements, Mr. Reed contrasts with these burdens "the fat profits made by business out of the war." He asserts that there are a thousand commodities whose owners' profits average about 500 per cent. more than before the war, and concludes:

"Besides all the reasons why excess war-profits should be heavily taxed, there is the fundamental proposition that no group of Americans should have a vested interest in war."

In its editorial columns, *The Evening Mail* supplements Mr. Reed's arguments by recommending a three-year excess-profits tax program. The rate, it thinks, "should be 40 per cent. for 1917, 60 per cent. for 1918, and 80 per cent. for 1919."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PASS the food-control bill while there is something to control.—*Wall Street Journal.*

HAITI has severed relations with Berlin. Strike up the Hymn of Haiti. —*Chicago Tribune.*

APPARENTLY a pacifist is willing to fight for anything but the cause of freedom.—*Chicago Daily News.*

CONSCRIPTION of wealth would be the same as capital punishment to some of our "plutes."—*Kansas City Star.*

WE Americans can not but admire the way our allies go on belting the enemy while yelling to us for help.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THERE is never a defeat for the Kaiser. When the Allies dispose of a German army they automatically conserve the Empire's food.—*Newark News.*

IN Russia when the Army gets ready the munitions-workers go out on strike, and when the munitions men are working the Army is taking a holiday.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE Turk's declaration that all he demands as an outcome of the war is the right to exist seems modest enough, but it is more than he has accorded to his Armenian subjects.—*Dallas News.*

THE Allied offensive ends in failure, is the news Hindenburg sends the Kaiser. Yet he sends his message from a point considerably nearer Berlin than when the offensive was begun.—*New York World.*

IF the South wants the negro why not make it worth his while to stay?—*Wall Street Journal.*

SOME of these conscientious objectors need a little more conscience.—*Chicago Daily News.*

MISS RANKIN is one representative who can make more than one maiden speech.—*Charleston Post.*

THE disagreement smoldering between Germany and Austria may be described as a rift in the loot.—*London Opinion.*

THE problem of turning the panhandler into the plow-handler is not the least of the social enigmas.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

GERMAN reports are preparing the way for a great German victory by assuming that the latest British drive was aimed at Antwerp at the very least.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE sentiment, "Make the World Safe for Democracy," is especially popular in Washington, where it is generally accepted as referring to the Southern Democracy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

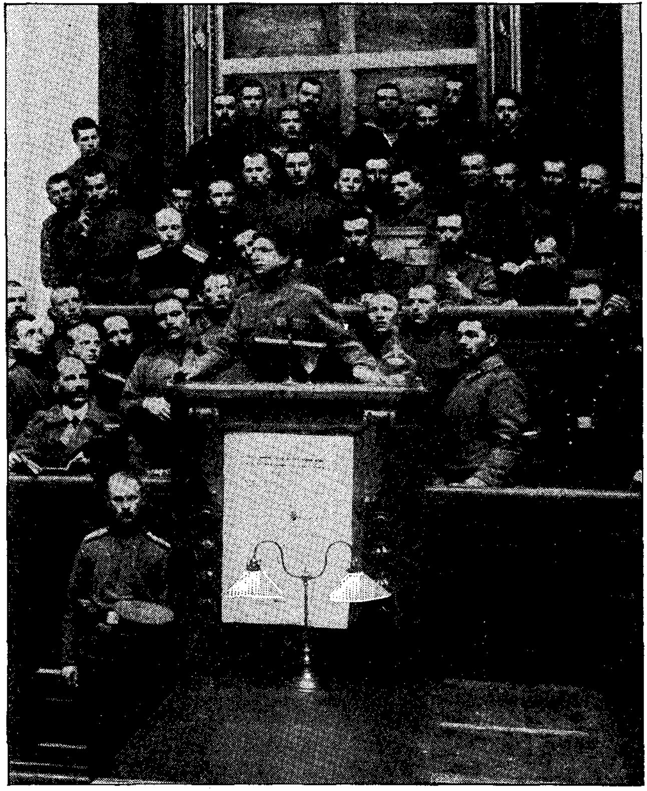
GERMANY refuses to let us have any more opera-singers, and if we keep on pestering the Kaiser he may be persuaded to deprive us of the little German band.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

MURDERS and robberies are said to be frequent in Petrograd. But there is no need to conclude from that fact that Russia is about to blow up. Murders and robberies are not infrequent in Chicago.—*Dallas News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE RUSSIAN MUDDLE

A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK, says the old proverb, "will ride to the devil," and the Russian people, suddenly elevated from beggary to the saddle, are thought by some to be doing their best to prove the truth of it. As far as Russia is concerned, things are complicated by the fact that this particular horseman has not the vaguest idea how to ride at all. All the foreign correspondents in Russia are agreed that when the Socialist Minister of War Kerensky said, "We have tasted liberty and it has made us drunk," he spoke the exact truth. One of the London papers describes the present Government of Russia as an ochlocracy, or mob rule, and the Petrograd correspondent of the London *Morning Post* thus describes the situation:



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RUSSIA'S WOULD-BE RULERS.

The Moscow *Russkoye Slovo* complains that the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have "usurped the functions of the Government." In the picture the statesman of tender years who occupies the rostrum is treating his hearers to what the *Slovo* calls "anarchical unlimitedness of thought."

> "It is useless to attempt any longer to conceal the fact that the Russian people have been overtaken by an extraordinary frenzy of madness. The people have won freedom without in the slightest degree understanding what political freedom means.
>
> "To-day the Provisional Government is constrained to issue a drastic law against drunkenness, which provides that a man found merely drunk may be sentenced to imprisonment up to eighteen months; and if he is also disorderly may incur the loss of all rights and convict labor for a period lasting from six to eight years, if he commits any injuries to person or property, or from four to six years if he only attempts without succeeding in committing such injuries. The extreme severity of this law, especially in such a country as Russia, very clearly indicates the hysterical state of authority in its fears lest the newly won freedom be drowned again in vodka."

The London *Daily Telegraph* says that the Russian industrialists—who, in comparison to the great mass of the peasants, are an insignificantly small body—are "indulging in an orgy of anticapitalistic frenzy." The *Morning Post's* correspondent confirms this when he writes:

> "There are other phenomena now which seem more formidable than drunkenness. The workmen have determined to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs by making and securing outrageous demands upon capital. Very many factories are closing altogether rather than continue any longer paying exorbitant wages out of their capital. Others are being turned over to the workmen, as in the Moscow district during the revolt of 1906. An eight-hour nominal working-day has been established everywhere, not only for hard manual labor, but for the lightest forms of employment of all kinds—for example, bank clerks, shop assistants, and civil servants in Government offices.
>
> "Strikes are becoming of daily occurrence in one or the other branch of employment, and it is now the rule to demand not merely outrageous increases of pay, but arrears at the same rates for the past two and a half years, or since the beginning of the war. Unskilled labor has been getting $2,500 and semiskilled labor over $5,000 per annum, and there is no limit to the demands made by and accorded to those engaged upon essential war-work. Even the agricultural laborer wants between $1,500 and $2,000 per annum. Work obtainable at these or any other prices is not of a strenuous nature and an eight-hour nominal day results in an output which before the war would have been produced in three or four hours' honest work. Moreover, the eight-hour day is only a transitory stage. In some parts of the country workmen demand six hours a day, to be reckoned from the moment they leave home to the moment they reach home again."

The extraordinary feature of the situation is the fact that while the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils in various parts of Russia are apparently doing everything in their power to aid the Germans, yet they are honestly desirous of remaining in the Entente and of winning the war. The *Morning Post's* correspondent continues:

> "A government of archangels could hardly succeed in ruling Russia by the present methods of exhortation, admonishment, and persuasion, which are not always sufficiently effective even in nurseries of ordinary humanity. Ochlocracy, which is now the actual form of government here, is beyond the resources of the richest state, quite apart from any considerations of common sense and expediency.
>
> "Russia honestly desires to win this war in concert with her Allies, and, therefore, there is hope that necessary, if painful, measures will not be long delayed. Indeed, if the Government does not take the steps plainly indicated, the people and fighting soldiers will again take matters into their own hands."

Far-seeing Russians, even those in closest sympathy with the proletariat, realize the danger of the situation, and the Petrograd *Dyen* reports the Socialist Minister of Labor Skobeleff as telling the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates that "we are walking on the edge of a knife across an abyss."

Most observers, however, point out that a revolution of so mighty a nation can not be expected to proceed with clockwork smoothness, and the majority expect very much the same things to happen in Russia as happened in France during the French Revolution. This view is luminously exprest by the Toronto *Saturday Night*, which, after remarking that Russia, for all practical purposes, is now out of the war, proceeds:

> "It took France, one of the most intelligent and highly developed of nations, some seven years to bring a semblance of order and government out of the carnival of red revolution. From the fall of the Bastile to the formation of the Directory

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS EAGER TO GO BACK TO THE FRONT.

The war-spirit of the Russian soldiers was supposed to have fallen below par, but this photograph shows them eager to go back to the front. They do not care how they travel, so long as they get there. If the cars are full inside, they will travel outside, as shown here.

was covered a period of six terrible years, out of which eventually emerged Napoleon and finally the Republic. Can we, then, reasonably expect a huge, illiterate nation such as Russia to do better? Indeed, if the signs are read correctly, Russia has just started on her revolutionary road, which is long and filled with pitfalls. The socialistic workmen are driving Russia to ruin, say the dispatches, and one may well believe it. Their portion of the loaf was precious small under the Romanoffs, as was the people's portion under the kings of France. And now it has come about that the loaf has been passed on to the people, who, not being accustomed to full stomachs, are going to gorge themselves and become ill in the process.

"Neglected fields and empty workshops must of necessity follow if the present headlong course of the Russians is persisted in. The workmen are not only demanding all the profits of the factories as wages, but a considerable portion of the invested capital as well. The power of the workmen's committees is superseding the authority of the owners, while in the rural districts the large estates are being sacked and the lands divided up. Soldiers are piling home from the front in the fear that if they remain with the Army they will not get their share of the land and the plunder.

"Under the circumstances, it is idle to expect any further assistance from Russia. The people have simply got out of hand—a huge, ignorant population which is only a generation or two from serfdom; a people who as a whole have not yet learned to think for themselves, and who will not allow their intelligent leaders to do their thinking for them. . . . . . .

"And as for the present situation, all that can be said for it is that, so far as the Allies go, it is no worse than the former one. We have merely traded trained duplicity for fat-headed peasant mismanagement. And now we must sit back and see them work out their own salvation."

The French view is found in the Paris *Gaulois*, which says:

"The consequences of the Russian revolution can not be dissimulated. Is it possible to believe the Provisional Government will be able to reestablish order in the Army and make possible an offensive in face of the declared opposition of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates? There was once a Russian Empire, but is there a Russian nation representing the various peoples inhabiting the territory of Russia? Is there a Russian conscience representing the collective conscience of the people? Are there Russian honor and a Russian fatherland?

"The person of the Emperor was a center, a binding link. He symbolized the conscience and the honor of Russia. Now its elements are dissolving. Every one will try to realize the conception of his own dreams. In the peasant gatherings projects of unprecedented State control and despotism are looming up."

Meanwhile, the enemy is making every effort to swing Russia to his side and the German papers are striving to make the Russians believe that America and England are their real enemies. For example, the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* remarks:

"American financial interests are already getting their firm and octopus-like grip on Russia's economic body. Instead of developing the national popular economic system so ardently desired by Russians, their country will soon be like a lemon squeezed dry by the Americans. It is Germany alone that can save Russia from such financial serfdom."

The *Gazette de Lausanne*, however, tells Germany pretty plainly that rejoicing over the Russian situation is premature, because America will more than make good the loss. Indeed, the Swiss organ has no great opinion of Russia's military value:

"The Russian armies in the course of the present war have not accomplished such exceptional exploits that defection on their part need be deplored. The aid of the United States will more than remedy the flabbiness, and perhaps even the treason, of the Muscovites."

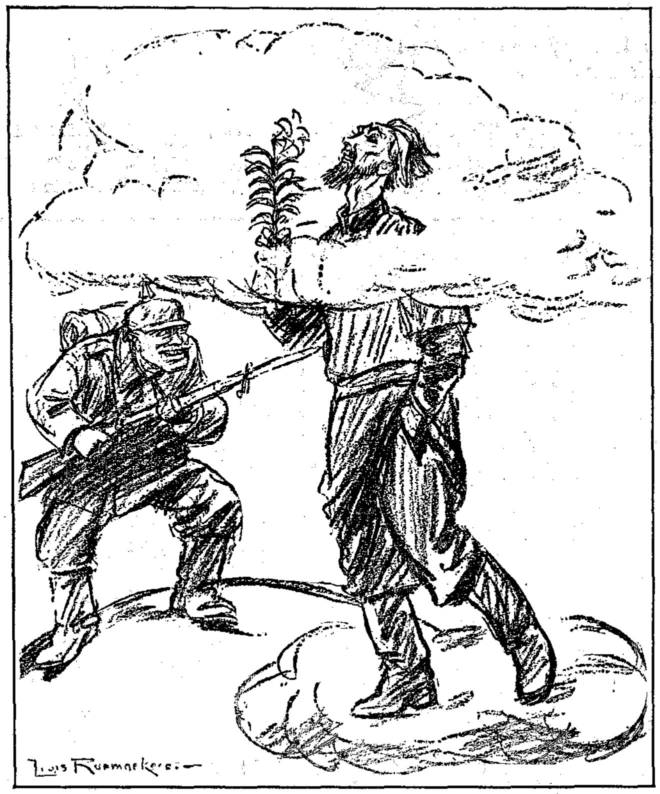
GERMANY'S NEWEST ENEMY—At first sight an inconsiderable addition to our ranks was made when Liberia entered the war, but the Manchester *Guardian* tells us that it is a serious matter for Germany. It says:

"No one who knows anything of that strange West-African State, the Republic of Liberia, is surprized by the news that she has broken with Germany. This was certain from the moment that America intervened. The associations between the United States and Liberia have always been intimate. Liberia was founded as a State by colored American citizens as part of a 'back to Africa' policy. The Government is in the hands of colored men of American origin, and the country looks upon America as the guardian Power. When, some years ago, Liberia got into money difficulties, the greater part of the loan advanced by Great Britain, France, and America came from the parent country, and latterly the receivers put in to watch the interests of the bondholders have been Americans.

"The break with the negro Republic will be a serious blow to Germany. German interests were large and rapidly increasing before the war. The palm-oil resources of Liberia are very rich, and Germany was casting a covetous eye upon them. Germany, like many other countries, drew from Liberia the supply of colored boys for working her ships up and down the African coast. Probably the most useful service which the Liberian Government could render the Allies would be to allow them to recruit freely her splendid labor forces, either for work behind the lines in France or for the crews of British ships."

THE JEWS IN FREE RUSSIA

LIBERTY AND RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION can not exist side by side, and so, says Mr. C. Weizmann in the London *Zionist Review*, the Russian revolution is to the Russian Jew the herald of the dawn. One sign of this is seen in the fact that the Russian authorities have reopened the famous "Ritual Murder Case" at Kishinef to do justice at last to the much persecuted Mendel Belis, who was accused of the murder of a Christian child. Mr. Weizmann points out that the great majority of the Jewish people live within the confines of Russia, and that, under these new conditions, it is well for us to know something about them. He writes:



A FOOL'S PARADISE.

The Russian situation as it appears to the famous Dutch cartoonist, Mr. Louis Raemaekers. —© *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia).

"To-day, Russian Jews may be divided roughly into three groups: (1) Assimilationists; (2) Nationalists; (3) Zionists.

"The Assimilationists are a small minority who have completely identified themselves with Russian life and have cut themselves adrift from all things Jewish. To this group belong the two extremes of society—the *haute finance* and assimilated intellectuals, and, on the other side, the Social Democrats, who have bled and suffered imprisonment for the cause of Russian freedom, throwing themselves body and soul into the new Russian life which now opens out such wonderful prospects for them."

The Nationalists, who would preserve the Yiddish speech and ways, form the backbone of orthodox Jewry, but they will undergo radical changes, says this Liberal and Zionist thinker, when the "pale" is broken down and the Jews can travel and mix freely with the Russian people, for—

"So long as the Jews remain in a majority in a comparatively circumscribed area, so long will the maintenance and development of a distinctive Yiddish life and culture be a matter of remote possibility, but free Russia means the breaking down of the pale of settlement. The Jews will probably leave the Ghetto in large numbers in order to participate more fully in the economic life of Russia proper.

"As the breaking up of the Ghetto surely heralds the dispersion of the Jews throughout Russia, the future of the *galuth* Nationalists holds out little prospect of the realization of their aspirations. Fighting a losing battle and disappointed in their hopes, many will drift toward assimilation; but the great mass, as ever, will remain loyal and stanch to their tradition, and, in seeking a healthy national movement, will turn toward Zionism. Tradition and history will prove too strong for those Jews who will be unable to reconcile their Jewish way of life with either the new Russian life or a contracted Jewish life with its roots in the Ghetto."

Turning next to the Zionists, who look forward to a home in the Holy Land, Mr. Weizmann notes that they can now carry on their propaganda without persecution, but he seems to doubt if they will have any large success:

"For Zionism a free Russia means full liberty for the public propagation of its ideals, and opens out new and far-reaching possibilities of progress and development. Hitherto propaganda has had, of necessity, to be carried on in secret by various and devious methods in order to circumvent an autocratic Government, whose main function was to deprive human beings of elementary rights and of preventing a propaganda which denoted freedom for the Jewish soul and liberty for the Jewish people. It is possible that some of those who have based their Zionism on the persecution of the Jews will fall away from the movement now that freedom is at hand. If so, we shall lose a little in quantity, but Zionism will gain qualitatively. As the choice of free men Zionism will be a nobler, healthier, and more intensive movement than as an economic panacea for a people bound in chains of misfortune. It has never been claimed that Zionism could solve the Jewish economic question. Economic questions which can not be solved exist in the most powerful and wealthy of states. To base Zionism on persecution is totally to misunderstand and misinterpret the spirit of the movement."

The London *New Europe* thinks that the Zionists must turn their eyes to Great Britain rather than to Russia or France to obtain the fruition of their ideal:

"There has been some suggestion on the other side of the Channel that France might have Palestine. Let us be candid so that there may be no ground for misunderstanding. French interests in Palestine are of the most exiguous character. French clericals have certain pretensions in respect to the Holy Places, and there are certain French railway concessions, some of them obtained by means which will not bear discussion. French trade is small. There are no French political or military interests; and her neighboring Syrian interests could have no better guaranty than a Zionist Palestine under the British flag.

"The value to the British Empire of a Jewish Palestine would not be merely local. One need not elaborate the great reserves of force, intellectual, political, and economic, which would be secured to the Empire by the concentration within its borders of the national life of a peculiarly talented people. . . . In a Jewish Palestine the Jew will be able to work for the Jewish people, in a society created by the Jewish people. It is not to be doubted that with their recovered unity of soul their genius will flower once again as in the most glorious days of its past."

No ready-made colonization is possible, says *The New Europe*, but it thinks that the sentimental attraction of Palestine for the race, who have proved in modern times that they can succeed there, will be irresistible:

"The Russian revolution opens out a prospect that the age of political persecution will soon end. With that the world-importance of a Jewish Palestine grows mightily. The Jew outside Palestine will owe no political allegiance to a Jewish Palestine; his political allegiance will be due and will go, as always, to the State of which he is a citizen. But the spiritual center of his race, where the Jewish genius will blossom in full freedom, will receive from most Jews a voluntary respect and veneration, not unlike in quality, tho different in origin and basis, that which the faithful of the Catholic Church yield to Rome. It will be wholly voluntary because it will not be exacted by an organized authority, nor will there exist any material power to compel it. It will be the natural attraction between the Jewish spirit and its Jewish home. . . . . . .

"By the admission of all observers the Jewish revival in Palestine is the most notable feature of modern Palestinian history, achieved with scanty resources in the teeth of Turkish misgovernment. Under a beneficent rule a Jewish Palestine would attract wealth and talent and labor from every Jewish community of the globe, and the progress of Palestine would be much more rapid still. Compared with its past, Palestine is an empty land, to which only the Jews can restore its ancient prosperity and glory."

SOME OF THE BOHEMIANS, RECRUITED IN AMERICA, WHO JOINED THE CANADIAN ARMY.

These American-Bohemians, anxious to fight for the principles for which the Allies stand, joined the Canadian Army before we entered the war. They have received the unique privilege of carrying their national flag, which can be seen in the picture, into the trenches.

OUR BOHEMIAN FIGHTERS

EVEN UNDER AUSTRIA'S HEEL the Czechs have during this war proved their loyalty to the principles for which we are fighting. Press dispatches tell us there have been formidable Bohemian rebellions, mutinies, and desertions, and say that military commanders of the Dual Monarchy dare not employ Bohemian regiments on the Russian or Servian fronts, as they immediately make common cause with their Slav brethren opposite. A writer in the London *New Europe* says: "Bohemia has joined the Allies in the war, just as truly as Servia or Roumania, and has helped their cause in many ways; and as the most stubborn and consistent opponents of Germanism for centuries past, they and their Slovak brethren are entitled to look to the Allies for liberation." In free America our Bohemian residents have been able to express their aims and ideals quite openly and to give practical aid to the Allied cause wherever it was possible. Before our entry into the war, the Chicago *Svornost* tells us, a Bohemian contingent was formed in the Canadian Army composed entirely of Czechs resident in the Middle West. The Chicago *Bohemian Review* writes:

"Since the Bohemians could not have an army of their own, they have determined to furnish a contingent of their emigrants for every Allied army. They have two divisions in Russia, composed mainly of Austrian soldiers who allowed themselves to be captured and then volunteered for service against the German armies; they have smaller detachments with the Servians around Monastir, in the famous French foreign legion, in the English Army, and now a company of Bohemian boys is on the way to England with the 223d Battalion of the Canadian forces to fight the common foe."

The Canadian Government has accorded the Chicago company of the Bohemian detachment the exceptional privilege of carrying into battle their own national flag. *The Bohemian Review* says:

"A delegation of the Bohemian National Alliance went to Portage to bid farewell to the boys from the United States, most of them from Chicago. They presented Company C with the white and red Bohemian flag, which the company will be allowed to carry into the trenches. It was a special favor to the Bohemians, as neither companies nor battalions in Canada have flags of their own."

Now that America has entered the fray the Bohemians are anxious to do all in their power for the land that afforded them shelter and liberty. The Bohemian National Alliance has published an appeal to the Czechs in America, which has appeared in some fifty Bohemian newspapers. It runs in part:

"We want to impress upon all members of the Bohemian National Alliance the duties which war lays upon all citizens of this country. Above all is it the duty of fighting for the land which you made your own, to which most of you swore allegiance, the land which is dedicated to the eternal principles of justice and rule by the people. The President asks for volunteers. Prove to him that the Bohemian immigrant yields to no one in his devotion to the starry banner of America. Many of our younger members are already in Canada, ready to go to the trenches in France. Now a more imperious voice calls upon us to offer the supreme sacrifice: fight for the cause we believe in and for the land to which we owe allegiance.

"All of us, young and old, men and women, have to conduct ourselves as citizens of a country which is at war with a powerful and unscrupulous antagonist. For all differences, especially of politics, stand firmly behind the President and the constituted authorities; say little, keep your eyes and ears open for hostile or disloyal acts, practise economy in family and personal outgo, buy the Government's bonds, and do your share without grudging to make our cause victorious."

The Czechs are convinced that if they show their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes during the war America will not neglect their brothers and cousins in Europe when the opprest nations receive their freedom at the conclusion of peace. The appeal concludes:

"When the fighting is over and diplomats come together to settle the affairs of all humanity by means of a just and lasting peace, we know that the voice of America, now one of the arbiters of the world's destinies, will be heard in favor of liberty for Bohemia, freedom for our brothers upon whom the hated German rule rested so heavily. For we ask for Bohemia the very thing which America has always championed: rule of the people, for the people, and by the people."

A GERMAN REVOLUTION?—While the New York papers have announced, on the authority of Mr. Ludwig Lore, secretary of the German Federation of the Socialist party in America, that the German Revolution is to occur on September 27 next, the *Journal de Genève* does not anticipate so speedy an advent:

"The day of danger for Germany will be when defeat will no longer allow the Government to continue its seesaw. Still more dangerous will be the day after the declaration of peace, when hunger will still continue its stabs at stomachs and minds. Then, perhaps, internal difficulties and the infection of the Russian Revolution will manifest themselves. But we hardly believe that this will happen before defeat, or that it will be directed against the Emperor.

"In Germany there are few signs of antidynastic forces at work. If we *might* be permitted to make a prophecy and to foretell the future from what we see before us, we should be inclined to say that the revolution in Germany, if it ever breaks out, will be a class struggle rather than a rising against the monarchy or the State. It will be the consequence of the ruin of the country rather than its means."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

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BURNING UP 50,000,000 LOAVES OF BREAD.

A CHICAGO ELEVATOR FIRE IN WHICH GRAIN ENOUGH TO MAKE THAT NUMBER OF LOAVES WAS DESTROYED.

FOOD LOSS BY FIRE

THE WORLD is "racing with starvation," and while the issue is doubtful we are allowing valuable stored food to be destroyed by fire. The problems of food-conservation and fire-prevention are thus very closely allied, and the National Board of Fire Underwriters has undertaken a campaign on this basis. This is expected to be "the greatest fire-prevention campaign the world has ever seen," to quote a recent press bulletin issued by the Board; and it will cover not only food but other vital resources, such as cotton, coal, and other staples whose destruction by fire may mean depriving thousands of persons of the means of maintaining life. This is not a question of fire-indemnity, but of actual protection, since merely paying for destroyed food or cotton does not add to the available stock of those products existing in the world. Says the writer of the bulletin:

"Every day furnishes increased evidence that the world is racing with starvation. It is a crime against humanity to allow the usual percentage of fires in grain-elevators and other places of storage to be continued. The National Board, therefore, has been working out extensive plans for providing fire-protection, as distinguished from mere fire-indemnity, for all elevators, flour-mills, potato- and onion-warehouses, and other food-repositories in the United States.

"To this end, President Bissell has appointed local subcommittees in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Dallas. These committees have already entered into active cooperation with the governers, State councils of defense, committees of safety, fire-marshals, and the financial and commercial interests of their localities, particularly with committees of grain-dealers' associations, representative owners, etc.

"Their activities are of a far-reaching nature, involving inspections, the correction of structural hazards, and the promotion of careful methods, including cleanliness.

"The vast annual loss of food staples through fire has long been recognized as very largely preventable, but there never before has been such an opportunity for bringing about a widespread campaign of conservation. The successful fruits of this campaign should preserve the living for unnumbered thousands whose food requirements would be destroyed were the fire loss to remain as usual.

"But little less important is the conservation of the cotton crop—that great staple whose employment in the manufacture of explosives, as well as in fabrics, makes it an indispensable war-time necessity. The United States is the source of a large part of the world's supply, and it is vitally important that this supply should not be diminished through fire. The burden of this responsibility falls especially upon the committees in Dallas, New Orleans, and Atlanta, altho shared to some degree by those in other cities. In this work, as well, the closest cooperation is maintained with all local authorities and interested organizations.

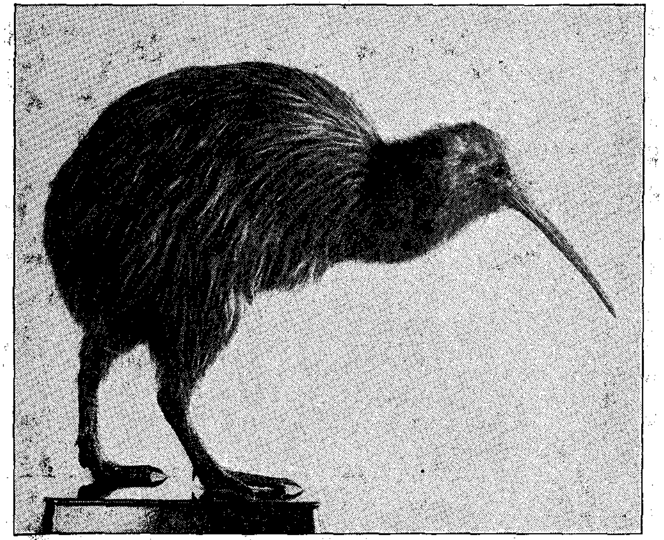
"The protection of coal properties, including breakers, tipples, etc., of fertilizer-works, of saw-mills and of piers and wharves, are important divisions of the work undertaken. With the growing probability that every ounce of the nation's strength may be required, it would be intolerable to continue the drain of preventable fires in these vital resources. Each one of them, therefore, is being made the subject of the closest study and most active effort in a great fire-prevention campaign the like of which the world has never known.

"This campaign is enlisting the services of approximately four thousand trained fire-prevention engineers, inspectors, surveyors, and appraisers located in every part of the country, as well as of numerous supplementary insurance organizations, and an army of officials, leagues, committees, and associations, all coordinated into a single movement, working earnestly for the nation's safety.

"It is of the utmost importance that every individual in the nation should consider himself as a committee of one to cooperate in the removal of all unnecessary fire hazards that may come within his knowledge. The urgency of this need is paramount."

WANTED—BRAINS—Is there any real scarcity of labor in America? asks the editor of *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, May 23). Isn't the real scarcity a scarcity of knowledge and wits? He goes on:

"When the editor sees most farmers still using one- and two-horse teams and a single-share plow, instead of using a 'six-up team' with a gang-plow, he knows that here is an ignorance that is costing the country dearly at the very time when labor must be economized. When he sees brick buildings being erected without the use of so much as a mechanical mortar-mixer or a small hoisting-engine, he knows that the farmers are not the only class ignorant of many economic aids. When he sees basements dug by hand, altho they are large enough to warrant the use of a small steam-shovel, and when he sees the earth hauled away in two-yard loads, with two horses instead of four-yard loads with four horses or a motor-truck, he knows that his own job as an editor is not yet drawing to a close because of lack of audience.



From "The New York Zoological Park." Photo by courtesy of "The Journal of Heredity."

KIWI-KIWI, THE WINGLESS BIRD OF NEW ZEALAND.

"Frank B. Gilbreth invented a 'fountain trowel' that enables brick-masons to increase their output considerably. He invented a 'pocket' for handling bricks economically in transit to the brick-mason, and one of whose important incidental advantages is that it can be used to record exactly the number of bricks laid by each mason each day. These and several other things of proved merit are described fully in his book on 'Bricklaying System.' Yet, go where you will, whom do you see using these labor-saving methods? Brick-masons are scarce, we are told. Not a bit of it. What is scarce is a prevalent knowledge of how to secure a greater daily output of brick laid, and a determination to put that knowledge into use."

A WINGLESS BIRD—The Psalmist sighed for the wings of a bird, yet the wings of some birds are of very little use to them. Such is the case with the domestic fowl and the ostrich. There are also birds absolutely without wings, one of which is shown in the above illustration, taken from *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington). We read in this magazine:

> "There are many birds which can not fly, and some which have not even wings. One of these (shown above) is the Apteryx, of New Zealand, called by the natives kiwi-kiwi. The most superficial observer would at once remark that this bird lacks something, since it reminds one of a man without arms; for the wings are totally absent, and the place where they should be is covered with a close smooth growth of hairlike feathers. It is known that the ancestors of the kiwi had wings, and the problem for evolutionists is how it came to lose them. August Weismann pointed out that the wings were of no use to the bird, since it lives on the ground and hunts worms by night. It has no need of wings to obtain its food, nor to escape from enemies on the ground, since there are no native mammals except bats in New Zealand. In fact, wings might be rather a hindrance than otherwise to the kiwi in moving quickly through thickets and underbrush. Birds which were born with defective wings, therefore, were not penalized by natural selection; and as variations which would spoil a complicated structure like a wing are much more frequent than those which would make it more perfect, the wings gradually degenerated until they became mere rudiments which are externally altogether invisible."

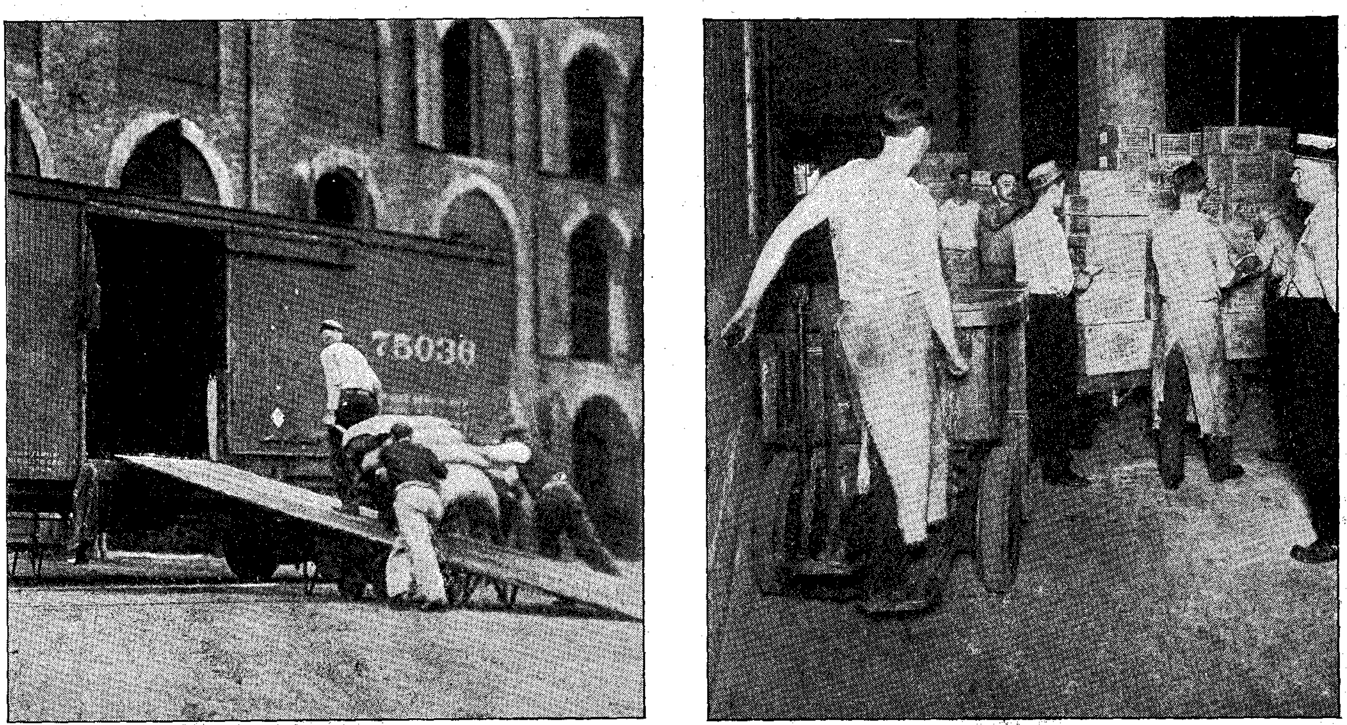
FINGER-PRINTS IN THE ORIENT

PRETTY NEARLY ALL THE DISCOVERIES of modern times have been claimed for the Chinese; and it would seem that the use of finger-prints for identification is to be no exception to this rule. It would appear to be beyond doubt that finger-prints were so used in the Orient centuries ago. The modern use, first systematized by Sir Francis Galton in England, was conceived and begun in India by Sir William J. Herschel, who, in a recent pamphlet entitled "The Origin of Finger-Printing" (Oxford, 1916), attempts to discredit the claims of others, especially the Chinese, to priority in this matter. In a letter to *Science* (New York, May 25), Mr. B. Laufer, of the Field Museum, Chicago, gives some of the evidence of Chinese and other Oriental use of the finger-print in antiquity. Says Mr. Laufer:

> "The Chinese, Japanese, and Tibetans all . . . applied ages ago with full consciousness the system of finger-prints for the purpose of identifying individuals. The few modern traces of evidence known to Sir W. Herschel are treated by him slightly, and he wonders that 'a system so practically useful as this could have been known in the great lands of the East for generations past without arresting the notice of Western statesmen, merchants, travelers, and students.' The Mohammedan authors who visited China did not fail to describe this system. Rashid-eddin, the famous Persian historian, who wrote in 1303, reports as follows:
>
> "'When matters have passed the six boards of the Chinese, they are remitted to the Council of State, where they are discust, and the decision is issued after being verified by the *khat angusht*, or "finger-signature," of all who have a right to a voice in the council. . . . It is usual in Cathay [China], when any contract is entered into, for the outline of the fingers of the parties to be traced upon the document. For experience shows that no two individuals have fingers precisely alike. The hand of the contracting party is set upon the back of the paper containing the deed, and lines are then traced round his fingers up to the knuckles, in order that if ever one of them should deny his obligation this tracing may be compared with his fingers and he may thus be convicted.'"

Prof. Henri Cordier, of Paris, is quoted by the writer to the effect that this passage of Rashid-eddin is a "peremptory proof" of the antiquity of the use of finger-prints by the Chinese. He goes on to say:

> "Indeed it is, and the observation that no two individuals have finger-marks precisely alike is thoroughly Galtonian. There is the earlier testimony of the Arabic merchant Soleiman, who wrote in A.D. 851, and who states that in China a creditor's bills were marked by the debtor with his middle finger and index united. . . . E. Chavannes . . . has pointed out three contracts of the T'ang period, dated A.D. 782 and 786 and discovered in Turkestan, which were provided with the finger-marks of both parties, and contain at the end the typical formula:
>
> "'The two parties have found this just and clear, and have affixt the impressions of their fingers as a distinctive mark.'
>
> "A clay seal for which no later date than the third century B.C. can be assumed, and which bears on its reverse a very deeply and clearly cut impression of the owner's thumb-mark, has been brought back by me from China. . . . I have also shown how the system was developed in ancient China from magical beliefs in the power of bodily parts, the individual, as it were, sacrificing his finger in good faith for his promises; in its origin, the finger-print had a magical and ritualistic character.
>
> "Sir W. Herschel states that he fails to see the definite force of the word 'identification' in the Chinese finger-print system. In his opinion, there must be two impressions at least that will bear comparison, to constitute 'identification.' He thinks, of course one-sidedly, of the detection of criminals to which the process has been applied by us, but never in the East. . . . Most certainly, the idea underlying Chinese finger-prints was principally that of identification, as expressly stated by Rashid-eddin and all Chinese informants. If a doubt or litigation arose, all that was necessary was to repeat the finger-impression of the contractor who had formerly signed the deed."



Illustrations by courtesy of "System," Chicago.

HARD WORK—AND WASTEFUL.

THE EASIEST WAY—AND THE CHEAPEST.

HOW ONE INVENTION, THE ELECTRIC TRUCK, ENABLES FEWER MEN TO DO MORE AND QUICKER WORK.

DOING MORE WITH FEWER MEN

THE WAR will make our industries short-handed. Can we arrange to make one man do the work of two or three, without expensive machinery? Experiences related by W. H. Bassett in *System* (Chicago, June) would seem to indicate that, in some cases at least, the application of a little cold, hard common sense will enable us to do just this thing. In other cases the same result is obtained by a simple rearrangement of machinery. In still others, putting the men on a piece-rate basis has been found to do the business. A study of the massing of machines at a critical point may be what we need. Sometimes an investigation of the scrap-heap, and of what goes into it, is illuminating in this connection. There is much helpful and suggestive material in Mr. Bassett's paper. We quote and condense some of his pertinent tales:

"Eight men were employed by a good-sized rolling-mill for the sole purpose of repairing the leaks in the water-pipes which form so vital a part of cold rolling. There were several miles of piping and always a leak was breaking out somewhere. The eight men rushed here and there, working very hard, indeed, but they could not keep ahead of the leaks. Some part of the plant was usually handicapped by lack of water—how much that concern lost during the course of the year through shutdowns I do not know, but certainly the amount was considerable.

"I discovered that altho these repair-men were on the jump from whistle to whistle, they put in more than half their time examining leaks and fetching pipe and tools—that is, their wages were equally divided between foot-work and repair-work.

"We cut down the squad to three men; one man traveled from morning to night over the pipe-lines. With him he carried a supply of tape, and whenever he discovered a leak he bound it up with tape as a temporary repair.

"The other two were provided with a truck that held pipe and tools; they pursued a fixt daily route watching for bandaged pipe. When they came to such a signal, they at once made the permanent repair, and they did it quickly because they had everything for the job with them. By this simple planning, three men were thus able to do the work that had not been nearly so well done before by eight men!

"Take another instance from a large textile-mill:

"Certain grades of wool, during the winter, reached the factory frozen. The big bales, already compress with enormous force, presented all the adaptability of a block of granite. Five men slashing with axes seldom made ready more than seventeen bales during a ten-hour day. The men received two dollars a day.

"No one happened to think that the bales might be attacked with other than brute force until it was suggested that the wool might be thawed out with steam. A single man equipped with a sharp-nozle hose connected with a live-steam main managed to prepare more bales for the pickers in a day than had the whole five with their lusty axes. Thus a bit of hose saved that company the wages of four men, or $2,500 a year."

Sometimes an almost ridiculously simple rearrangement of machinery will cut the labor item in half. In one case described by Mr. Bassett, when he had finished he had ten men running twenty machines, whereas twenty-four men had previously been able to manage only sixteen machines. He says:

"The job was to cut wooden sticks into blocks about ten inches long, and then to turn them in a lathe.

"At first the saw-tables were placed at one end of the room and the lathes at the other—a saw to each lathe. One man operated the saw, another the lathe, and a third carried the blocks from the saw to the lathe. Then the trucking was seen to be unnecessary, and the lathes were moved up to the saws so that the blocks could be taken directly from the saw-table by the operator; that eliminated one man and was supposed to be the topmost point in efficiency, for it saved $4,800 a year in wages on the eight sets of machines.

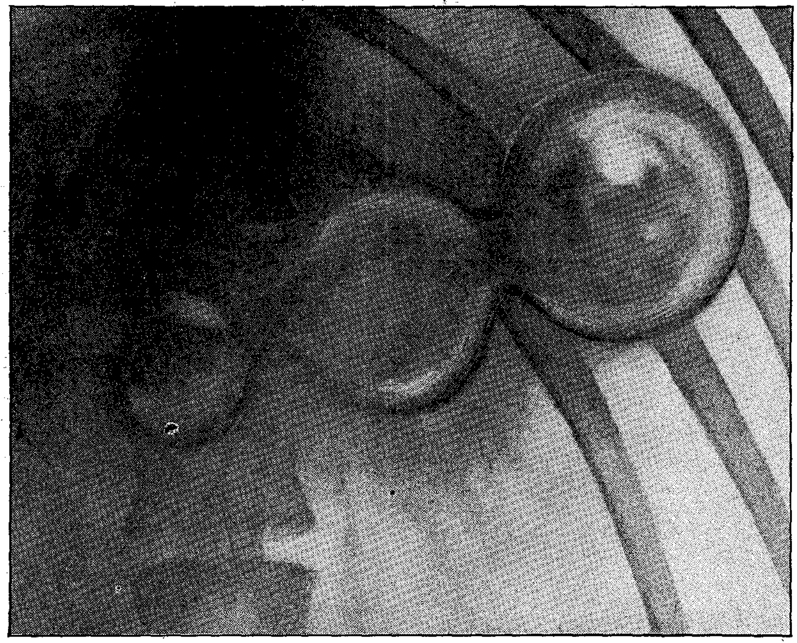
"But upon further study we put an automatic knockout on the lathe, which enabled one man to feed both the saw and the lathe—cutting the labor bill exactly in half; we hung up a bonus for a certain output, and within a short time the one man operating two machines was turning out more per day than had the two men previously. Doing the logical but so often overlooked thing here saved this company two-thirds of its labor cost and materially increased its production. And yet turning out more material with less labor is supposed to be the gravest of undertakings.

"The more I study industry, the more I am convinced that the average employer pays more to his men for their walking-than for their working-time. How many small stores have their stocks arranged with a thought to attaining the minimum distance between goods and clerk? I have seen many shops where three clerks struggled to serve customers that could have been better attended by one clerk if only the stock, the cashregister, and wrapping-paper had been placed in studied sequence."

Putting employees on a piece-rate basis is regarded by Mr. Bassett as one of the best-known ways of increasing production, provided the rate has been scientifically fixt. In setting a piece-rate, it is necessary, he says, to study a number of operators at work—find what each is doing and what each could do if waste motion were eliminated. Having thus obtained an average theoretical maximum, a liberal time-allowance for personal needs is deducted and there remains a basis on which to fix the exact cost. Says the writer:

"I think that at least 90 per cent. of the piece-rates throughout the country are inequitable to both the employer and employee, and probably most of these unfair rates do as much to retard as to augment production.

"It is curious how often the whole production of a large plant is limited by having too few or the wrong kind of machines at a critical point. Such was again the condition in another war-order plant. It soon became evident that money was going to be lost on that contract unless more speed could be had. We found the trouble in ten heavy lathes; they were averaging 630 pieces a day. Each lathe operation was divided into four divisions, requiring a total time of 570 seconds. The first three operations were heavy turning, but the last operation was threading, which did not require a heavy lathe. The threading took just 130 seconds; this we transferred to lighter machines which the company had already standing idle, and these did the threading in 150 seconds, including the setting-up. Thus 30 per cent. of the capacity of the big machines was released and the capacity of the plant rose in a corresponding amount. That 30 per cent. made the difference between a fair profit and a heavy loss.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Illustrated World," Chicago.

THE REAL "PANGS" OF HUNGER.

The contractions of the stomach caused by extreme hunger, photographed by *x*-ray. These wave-contractions pass in unending succession from one end of the stomach to the other. Such contractions produce our sensations of hunger.

"Sometimes the profit goes into the scrap-heap. Whenever one finds that a considerable portion of material has to go to scrap after an operation, it is well to look closely at that operation. And especially is this the case when materials, as at present, are hard to obtain in regular deliveries.

"Solder is a very expensive article, but how many concerns have soldering standards?

"Experiments in a canning-factory showed that an average of more than seventeen ounces was used on each one hundred cans. We found that the cans could be as well soldered with an average of five and one-half ounces per hundred; each operator was turning out around eight thousand cans a day, so a sheer waste of twelve ounces a hundred cans was something to warrant attention. The argument against cutting down the solder-supply was that the men would skimp and that the proportion of leaky cans would be too high, but since the cans had to be inspected in any event, that objection did not seem to be so very serious.

"A bonus-payment plan was put in, based on the ability of the men to keep near to the five and one-half ounce allowance for solder and without diminishing production. The plan was entirely successful; the men shortly discovered that it was to the advantage of their own pocketbooks, as well as profitable for the firm, to keep down the solder consumption. The result was a saving of more than five hundred dollars per man on the one item of solder. The production rate was just as high as ever.

"When a manufacturer, a retail dealer—any one, in fact—is up against a need for more production without taking on more men or extending the plant, it is just as well to see if the most is being obtained from the things and the men on hand. Usually one does not have to travel far afield to seek improvements."

MEASURING HUNGER

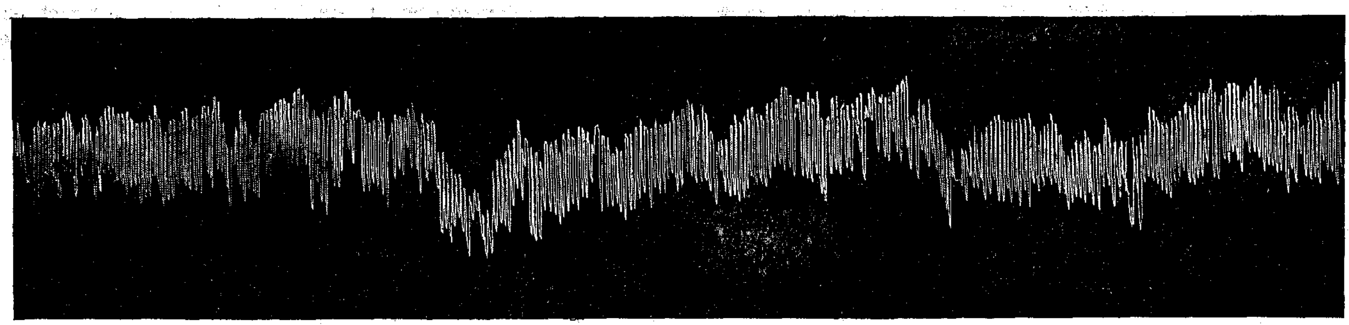
A METHOD of measuring and comparing degrees of hunger, and for ascertaining its nature more exactly, has been devised by Dr. A. J. Carlson and described by him in a book recently published by the University of Chicago, entitled "The Control of Hunger in Health and Disease." Some of Dr. Carlson's interesting results are his proof that hunger disappears as starvation progresses, his confirmation of the efficacy of tightening one's belt to diminish hunger-pangs, and his discovery that smoking relieves them to a very considerable extent. Exercise and cold baths increase hunger. Our quotations below are from an article based on Dr. Carlson's book, contributed to *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, June) by Dr. Hermann B. Deutsch. Writes Dr. Deutsch:

"Dr. Carlson's work has involved the accurate measuring of hunger 'contractions' through some experiments which would have got him burned at the stake as a sorcerer in Galileo's day. He has measured carefully the pressure and the amount of stomach-contraction in human beings during health and sickness, during waking periods and during sleep, during repletion and during starvation, in new-born infants, in dogs of high and low degree, in rabbits, guinea-pigs, pigeons, turtles, frogs, and snakes. By inserting into the stomach a double-walled rubber balloon, with bismuth-paste between the two walls, he actually has seen the movements of the stomach and photographed them by means of the *x*-ray. To test the sensitiveness of the inner stomach-wall to touch, he has scrubbed out the inside of his stomach with a stiff brush attached to a strong piano-wire. He has gone without food for days to measure the stomach-reactions during starvation.

"He has tested himself after a cold bath in which the water was only a few degrees above the freezing-point and in which he remained 'as long as was deemed safe, despite discomfort and pain.' He has measured accurately the effect of smoking on hunger, or the effect of constricting the belt.

"How can such tests be made? If hunger is merely the feeling of hunger, how can it be measured accurately? In general, the following method, devised by Dr. Carlson, was employed in the various experiments.

"The subject of the experiment is directed to swallow a small rubber balloon, to which is attached a very flexible tube of rubber. The balloon is inflated after it reaches the stomach, and the rubber tube is slipt over one end of a glass tube which has been bent into the shape of a 'U.' In this U-tube there is a liquid—usually chloroform or bromoform—and on the surface of the liquid, in the arm of the 'U' opposite the one to which the rubber tube is attached, there is a float. From the top of this float there rises an upright, to the top of which a light



AFTER BREAKFAST.

THE CURVES REPRESENT RESPIRATIONS AND SLIGHT UNEVENNESS OF THE FULL STOMACH AS RECORDED BY THE MACHINE DESCRIBED ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE.

marker is attached. This marker is so placed that it brushes against a recording surface, which is wound around a revolving drum. As the drum turns, the marker records an even, straight, horizontal line on the recording surface. If the stomach, however, contracts, it compresses the balloon, which acts like any other rubber bulb when it is squeezed by shooting out the contained air; this pushes up the liquid in the U-shaped tube so that it raises the level in the arm bearing the float and its marker, and this marker traces a sharp upward curve on the recording surface as the drum revolves. Thus each contraction of the stomach makes a definite measurable record of its duration and intensity."

One of the doctor's subjects was unfortunate enough to swallow accidentally a strong solution of caustic soda when he was a boy. This closed the esophagus, so that no food could pass to the stomach. An opening was cut through the abdominal wall, and all food is placed in the stomach through a flexible rubber tube three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Through this tube Dr. Carlson has been able to make inspections of the stomach by putting an electric light into it. Says Dr. Deutsch:

"According to these experiments, what actually happens when we are hungry is this: As soon as the stomach is empty, a series of weak or slight contractions, gradually becoming stronger, takes place. On an average, these contractions last about thirty seconds each, while the entire contraction-period occupies from thirty to forty-five minutes. At first the individual contractions are definitely separated, coming from two to five minutes apart, but toward the end of the period, the more vigorous contractions follow one another immediately and without interruption. Indeed in young and vigorous individuals the contractions come so rapidly toward the end of the period that they form a 'tetanus,' or cramp, of uninterrupted contraction, which endures for several minutes. This is the 'hungry stomach-ache' that was such a common affliction in our knickerbocker days.

"This period of contractions is the hunger-period, and each individual contraction is a hunger-pang. The periods come anywhere from half an hour to two and a half hours apart in normal, healthy adults. In infants, where Professor Carlson has measured the hunger contractions by this same balloon method, the contraction-periods come much more frequently, and sometimes will cause babies to show restlessness, wake up, and cry. . . . . .

"There is no doubt but that stomach contraction produces hunger sensations. The sensation as recorded in the minds of the people experimented with and the stomach contractions as recorded on the revolving drum run absolutely hand in hand. In fact, where Dr. Carlson induced artificial contractions of the stomach, such contractions were felt by the subjects of the experiment as hunger, and were defined as such.

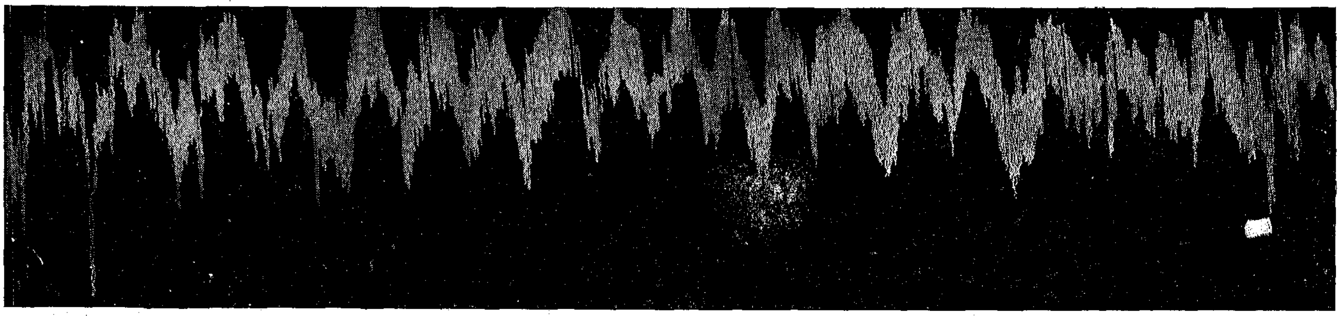
"One of the points which Dr. Carlson has brought out is the fact that a sharp distinction must be drawn between hunger and appetite. Appetite is a matter of memory in the individual, the pleasurable thoughts of past enjoyment of edibles naturally causing us to seek similar enjoyable experiences. It is through this medium that 'appetizers' work. The general belief has been heretofore that such substances increase the vigor of the hunger contractions. On the contrary, Dr. Carlson has shown that they temporarily allay these contractions, but produce a sensation which tempts us to get 'more of the same.' . . . . . .

"Every one has read tales of shipwreck and the horrors of starvation, with the increasingly intense and ravenous desire for food. Dr. Carlson and one of his assistants voluntarily have undergone periods of starvation of five days' duration to determine accurately what takes place. It is true, there is a slight increase throughout the starvation period of the hunger contractions. The records of these experiments show this to be the case. But after the first three days the desire for food diminishes, and sometimes turns to revulsion at the sight of edibles! All discomfort from the experiment disappeared after the first meal following the fasting period, and from the second day thereafter Dr. Carlson states that he felt as tho he had had 'a pleasant month's vacation in the mountains.' . . . . . .

"With a definite measurable index as to the strength of hunger, it is possible accurately to determine the results of various external factors on the hunger sensation. For instance, the old cure of tightening one's belt during cases of extreme hunger can be tested out absolutely. That is what Dr. Carlson has done. He finds that in subjects where there is external pressure on the abdominal muscles, the stomach contractions—that is, hunger-pangs—are very noticeably abated. This is due in part to the distraction of attention from the stomach to pressure on the other organs of the abdomen, and in part to the fact that the sensation of abdominal pressure leads to a feeling of satiety. . . . . .

"Dr. Carlson has found that smoking inhibits hunger-pangs to a marked extent. This is particularly true of the people who are not habitual smokers. Habitual smokers, however, must turn from mild cigars or cigarets to very strong cigars or pipes before the hunger contractions, as recorded by the balloon method, are diminished. This is Nature's way of insisting that her needs be met.

"In the same way, it has been found that exercise, prolonged cold baths, and the like, increase hunger, altho they do not, necessarily, increase the hunger contractions, as Dr. Carlson points out. They do, however, increase the nervous excitability of the individual, so that he becomes more acutely conscious of the hunger-'pangs' which follow the typical hunger contractions."



MODERATE HUNGER—FOUR HOURS LATER.

WHILE RESPIRATION CONTINUES AS BEFORE, THE BREAKS BECOME PRONOUNCED, MODERATE HUNGER CONTRACTIONS BEING THE STOMACH'S CALL FOR LUNCH.

LETTERS - AND - ART

ÉDOUARD DE RESZKÉ

Reims Cathedral in the West; Édouard de Reszké in the East—a supreme cathedral and a supreme artist of grand opera go down like thousands of other helpless victims before the hostilities of an autocracy that seems to mix all the refinements of civilized science with all the unrefinements of Attila and Alva. De Reszké, the famous basso of yesterday at the Metropolitan, is reported dead, after witnessing the destruction of all his property and suffering the extremest hardships, at times having barely food to eat or more than a cellar for shelter. "One more example," remarks *The Globe* (New York), "of the cherishing veneration in which militant Germany holds art we have in the ultimate earthly fate of Édouard de Reszké." A false rumor of his end came to us over a year ago; but the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* now prints the dispatch that the great singer "is dead at his estate in Erietrikov, Poland." The New York *Evening Sun* prints this "salute":

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"A GREAT SINGER AND RARELY BELOVED."

With "qualities of mind and heart that would have made him a distinguished figure in any field of work"—Édouard de Reszké.

"A fine gentleman and a fine artist. In the years since the two gifted brothers have been gone from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera we have had many worse, none better, none whose memory—when each shall become but a memory—will smell sweeter or blossom more beautifully. One thinks instinctively of the finest flowers that once grew on the old tree—Italo Campanini, Jean and Édouard de Reszké, Max Alvary, Pol Plançon—the great artists of to-day will all uncover to those noble names. The two brothers held a room in the hearts both of musicians and of mere operagoers which will long stand empty for lack of a suitable tenant. The war swept away their Polish estates, and Édouard, particularly, found himself impoverished. Jean de Reszké, in Paris, was the center of a circle of friends whose influence could not extend to the racked territory where the family estates lay.

"The last direct word of Édouard de Reszké—until these tidings—came through William Guard, who, standing in the Madeleine two years ago to pay a last token of respect at the funeral of Pol Plançon, caught sight of the well-remembered figure of Édouard de Reszké, resting silently against a pillar. At that time the devastation had just come, and since then the blast of war has not ceased to blow. Among the demolished fortunes of all the great Poles whom Americans love, Édouard de Reszké's misfortune was so great as to overwhelm. Now he is at rest, and we can but salute his passing.

The note of threnody over much of the past that Édouard de Reszké typifies is sounded in the *Tribune* editorial page, where doubtless Mr. Krehbiel pays his homage:

"The death of Édouard de Reszké will stir a wealth of warm memories hereabout. In the golden nineties, when opera on Broadway reached its apogee, the name of de Reszké led all the rest. An older and more distinguished brother came first on the programs and first as an artist; but only because he was one of the great artists of a century—and a tenor, besides. Édouard de Reszké was a great singer and a rarely beloved one, with qualities of mind and heart that would have made him a distinguished figure in any field of work.

"Is it simply because old days are best that we sigh over the news from Poland and long for the opera of other days? Not altogether. There was a greatness of stature in the group that made the old Metropolitan famous that needs no haze of time to command belief. Fashions come and go in music and in singing and, as well, in opera, which is a little of both and much of other things besides. But a giant is always a giant, and it needs no critical yardstick to know that the days of giants are not upon us now.

"Other years are coming, and we shall hope, optimistically, for a new birth of opera. For that day we can ask no greater fortune than to hear again the equal of Édouard de Reszké."

WHO FIGHT FOR THE BIG IDEA—Who are the first to enlist? *The Morning Telegraph* (New York) finds it "an interesting fact that men of attainment, of gentle blood, and of the finest sensibilities" are the ones who "offer their patriotic service as soldiers and servants of their country in time of war." The reason, it feels, is not so apparent as the fact. In England and France it was "the nurtured sons, the artists, actors, writers, students, and the mentally patrician who first rushed to the colors." No conscription was necessary for them, it is asserted, with a just tribute to their American compeers:

"Imagination, sentiment, pride, idealism, and—maybe—the boyish recklessness that goes with the artistic nature may partly account for this. Or it may be that because nurtured men best know their country they love it best, and so are the first to give their lives and fortunes to their flags. And by the same token the gentlemen of England, the aristocrats of France, and now the college-bred and cultivated men of America have been the first and the most eager to 'come across' in the impending battle for the world's liberty.

"Within the past two weeks scores of artists, actors, newspaper men, teachers, preachers, scholars, men of the schools and studios have been clamoring for their right to carry American rifles into the pits and trenches of the French battle-front. Past the conscription age, our foremost band-master and composer has enlisted as 'a private' in the United States Navy.

Editors, painters, players, singers, poets, and 'the dreamers whose dreams come true' are not the slackers.

"The sons of the rich, the 'dudes' of football-fields and tennis-courts, college athletes, and social darlings are in the training-camps of the United States even as they were also first in Aldershot, willing and eager to fight or die for the big idea. The war is fixing the great level of social motion. Brain and brawn are shoulder to shoulder, and the men who think are showing that they are also the men who fight."

THE "NEW ELIZABETHANS"

THE "GOLDEN LADS" of England have brought again to their motherland the time which, typified in Sidney and Raleigh, is glorified in literary history as the "Elizabethan Age." This has been pointed out by Sir Rennell Rodd in a sentence which Mr. E. B. Osborn calls "a lightning-flash of intuitive criticism." It was written of Charles Lister, son of Lord Ribblesdale, who has just published a memoir of the young man who died at Gallipoli. Sir Rennell Rodd observes that "he was of the type which would have found its right environment in the large-horizoned Elizabethan days, and he would have been of the company of Sidney and Raleigh and the Gilberts, and boisterously welcomed at the Mermaid Tavern." The sentence reveals to Mr. Osborn "the arrival, by every social path, of the new Elizabethans," and he sees them already "a race of conquerors, tho the siege of Germany is but beginning." He analyzes them in *The Sphere* (London), first from the point of view of their fathers, the middle-aged generation who has to stand by and see them go:

"First, they conquered their easier selves; secondly, they led the ancestral generations into a joyous captivity. Watch the way of any one of them with his proud father (almost always the boy is longer in the limb and not so short in the temper), and you will see how glad the 'Governor' is to be governed. Middle-age has always been a blunder, a sad blunder. Since the war began it has seemed to me and other middle-aged persons a kind of felony—a crime for which one ought to be committed for trial, like the youth in 'Erewhon,' who was tried on a charge of pulmonary consumption. Yet these generous creatures, our own and other people's sons, are so valiant in their forgiveness of it that they most willingly die lest our poor residue of years should be embittered. They resign their bright young lives to comfort us as Sidney gave up the cup of keen cold water. Alas! that we veterans of peace, with the scars of easy living upon us, should have the greater need of so precious a gift that can but once be given."

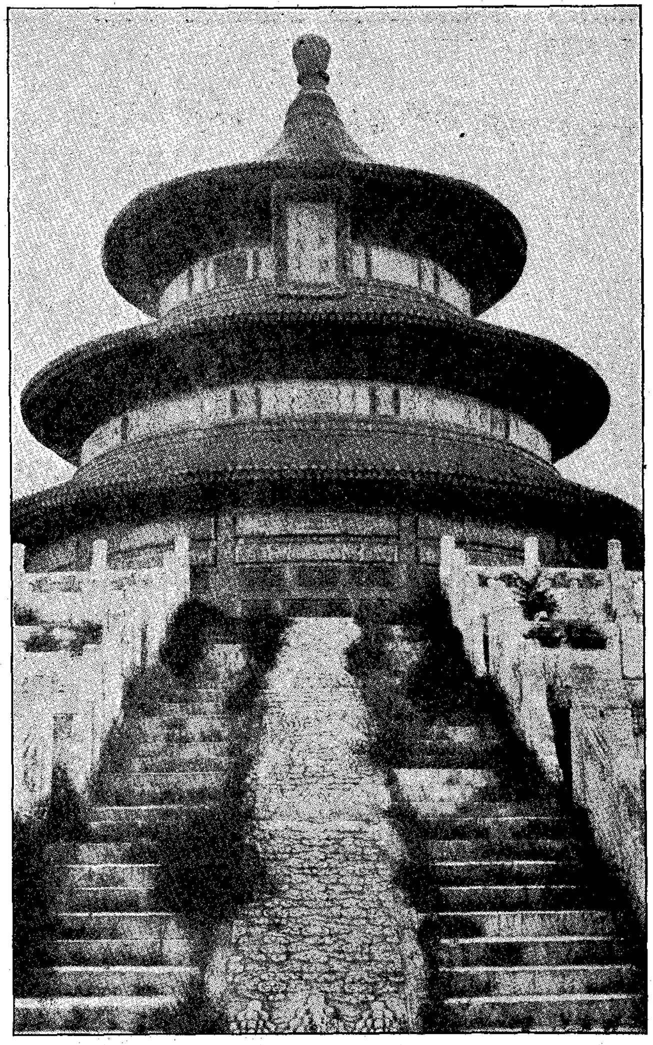
In these new Elizabethans "their valiancy—a brighter quality than the Roman *virtus*, because more compassionate—shines like a star"—

"Brayed in war's mortar, their spirit is yet unbroken and rings clear—as in the case of a shockingly shattered corporal who, when a visitor to his ward condoled with him, laughed and said: 'But, my dear sir, I'm alive!' We have all met such examples of antique heroism, and could deduce the new Elizabethan spirit from a study of them. But it is easier to see what a brave and joyous thing it is from the records of those who have fallen so young that it can be said of them:

They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn,

and yet had time for self-expression. These young men, explicitly Elizabethan, actually form a group bound together by ties of personal friendship and, what is even more, a common confidence that life and love are inexhaustible. The group would include Julian and 'Billy' Grenfell, Rupert Brooke and his less-known but equally lovable brother Alfred, Charles Lister, Raymond Asquith, Charles Sorley, Colwyn Phillipps, Douglas Gillespie, and many others. Even before the war gave them the greatest of all their opportunities to justify it, these young men knew and practised a large-horizoned philosophy of living which scorned social conventions and scoffed at party fictions. They were all scholars and sportsmen and poets—even if they did not write poetry, they had a conviction that life ought to be lived poetically. They had the Elizabethan exuberance. They were as various and insatiate and adventurous in the art of living as were the old Elizabethans, before whom the gates of the Greek past, of a Roman future, were flung wide open. It is true that they veiled with veils of wit, sometimes verging on cynicism, a deep moral earnestness, a passionate love of country. Because of this habit, and also because they liked to pull up principles by the roots (which often dript blood!) in discussing them, they were at times frowned upon by serious-minded elders.

"The professional patriot, for example, seriously doubted their patriotism. They were riotous at times in their joy of living; they thought nothing of throwing a young Cabinet Minister-in-becoming into the Thames, frock-coat and silk hat and crabbed superiority and all."



Photographs by Frederick Moore.

ROOFS OF SAPPHIRE TILES.

Instead of soaring like the towers of Gothic cathedrals, these wing-like roofs of the Temple of Heaven, in Peking, seem to have dropt from Heaven. It is called the most perfect example of Chinese architecture for all time. See the article on the following page.

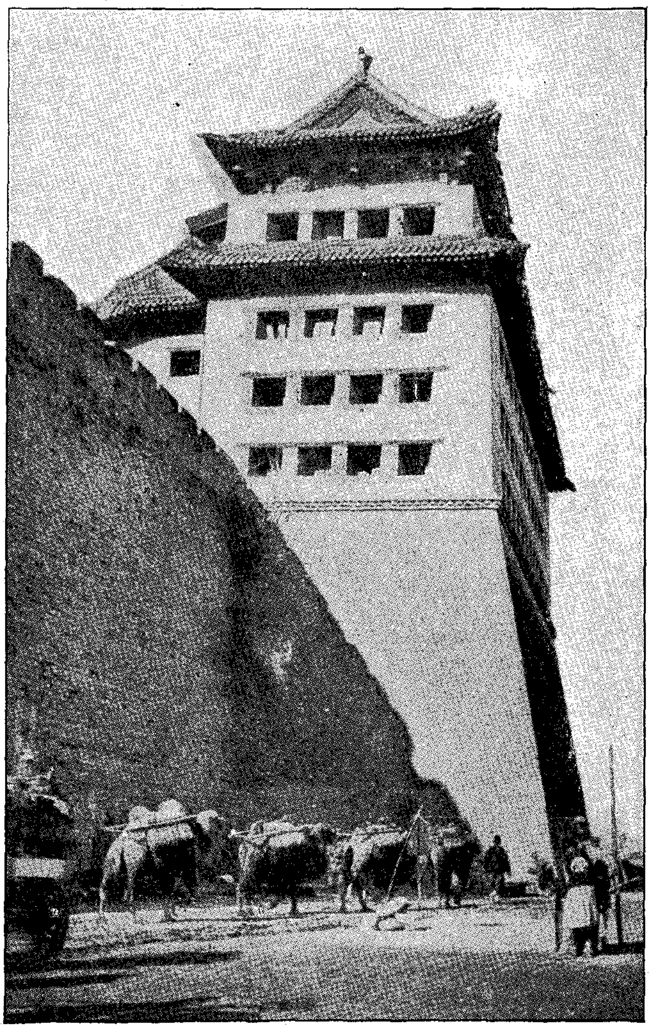
As time went on, we are told, "they had a fear that the age of adventurous living was over forever—one of them said the 'Julianesque life,' meaning a life that could be lived *à outrance* in every sphere, was ceasing to be possible. Then came the war, and personality was matched with opportunity." In the glorious use they made of this opportunity, Mr. Osborn discerns "two points—both characteristically Elizabethan"—to be especially discerned:

"First, the instinct of brotherliness (which made all of them lovers of Mr. Lloyd George, in whom they gloried as a social reformer not afraid of making mistakes) became a flame of passion in them. They all insisted on remaining regimental officers, in serving their companies of the glorious unnamed, even when Staff or diplomatic appointments were offered. The lines of a still-living member of this brotherhood, the greatest of the war-poets, as yet unpublished, express their passionate devotion to their men:

Was there love once? I have forgotten her.
Was there grief once? Grief still is mine.
Other loves I have; men rough but men who stir
More joy, more grief than love of thee and thine.

Faces cheerful, full of whimsical mirth,
Lined by the wind, burned by the sun,
Bodies enraptured by the abounding earth
As whose children brothers we are and one.

"Secondly, their land was the *Gloriana* they glorified in their deeds. And is not this land of ours very like that crowned, thankless, just, ungenerous, celestial virago who could give herself to no man? In all the new Elizabethan verse this love of country burns, as when the soldier-poet sees the memorial beauty of his own countryside in a sudden vision before battle, and cries to his soul:



THE WALL OF PEKING.

Fifty feet high and sixty feet thick at the base, it has a road of fifty feet along the top. It was built by Genghis Khan in the thirteenth century, and the great gates have been locked and bolted every night since the Mongol kings poured over the plains.

The gorse upon the twilit down,
The English loam so sunset brown,
The bowed pines and the sheep-bells' clamor,
The wet, lit lane and the yellowhammer,
The orchard and the chaffinch song
Only to the brave belong.

"Enough of this brave brotherhood lives on to give us a new Elizabethan leadership."

RUSSIAN HYMNS AND FLAGS—Russia is bursting into national song, but it is premature to say that she has a national hymn. The rumor goes here and there that a substitute has been adopted for the "Bojé Tsaria Khrani"; but this, like the rumor that her new ensign is the red flag, is disputed by Mr. Ivan Narodny, who writes to *Musical America* (New York):

"There are a few musicians here who have made the statement to the effect that the hymn composed by Gretchaninoff and published by Schirmer is a new Russian national hymn. I have authority to say that this is not the fact. There has not been adopted any new hymn instead of the 'Bojé Tsaria Khrani' as yet in Russia. The only new hymn so far used in Russia in place of the old is the famous chorus of Glinka's 'A Life for the Czar' called 'Slav'sia, Slav'sia'—'Glory, Glory.' This majestic hymn is perhaps the only suitable substitute for the old one. I fully agree with *Musical America's* editorial that the Gretchaninoff hymn is comparatively a weakling, and, besides, that there are at least one hundred others now proposed as the new Russian hymns. I, on my part, will indorse the Glinka hymn, the words of which need changing.

"I have a cable to the effect that no new hymn has been adopted in Russia, and that nearly all the great living Russian composers are engaged in writing a new Russian hymn. The hymn of Gretchaninoff happened to be the first one that reached this country. I will soon have hymns composed by Gliere, by Spendiarov, Esposito, and a dozen of others. They all pretend to be the new Russian national hymns. Which of them will be adopted later when the Russian nation has been crystallized into a free organized republic is the question of the future and will be decided upon by the committee of the National Music Board which is being formed.

"It may be interesting also to American musicians to know that the same is the case with the so-called Russian new flag, which has been displayed here on many occasions. The impression here prevails that the new Russian flag is red. I have authority to say that the red socialistic-anarchistic flag is by no means the new Russian flag. The red flag was merely used by the revolutionists as an ensign of the war. The new Russian flag has not been yet adopted and will not be adopted till the National Constitutional Assembly meets next fall."

HOW THE CHINESE BUILD

THE CHINESE ARCHITECT does *not* build on the level—at least he doesn't imagine his critic standing on the ground to judge his efforts. He plans in such a way that his houses, for he thinks in groups rather than in individual structures, will present something symmetrical and harmonious to any one viewing them from a hill or a pagoda. By the same token the Chinese artist takes his stand on an elevation so that he can get into his canvas more of the landscape than one can see from the ground. The fact that no pagoda or hill may be at hand from which to see the architect's triumph does not trouble him, says Mr. Luther Anderson in *Asia* (New York), the journal of the Asiatic Association, "for he expects all those who really care anything about art to have enough imagination to picture in their minds the general harmony of his design, even tho they can see only a part of it at a time." Contrasted with the Western notion, the difference is really fundamental:

"When we think of architecture we usually have individual buildings in mind. We speak of the Cathedral at Cologne, St. Peter's at Rome, the National Capitol at Washington, and the Woolworth building as noble examples of Occidental architecture, and justly so; but it is to be noticed that we are always thinking of only one building at a time, and not a group of buildings. Now, the Chinese idea of an architectural triumph is not that of a single building rising in beautiful lines to a great height, but a large number of buildings and *patios* symmetrically arranged and covering a great deal of ground. Individualism has always appealed strongly to Western nations, and this ideal seems to be exprest in our architecture. In the Orient, on the contrary, the family has always been more important than the individual. It is therefore quite natural and in keeping that the group idea should find expression in Chinese architecture.

"Because the beauty of Chinese architecture owes so much to the symmetrical arrangement of the various buildings composing a given group, it is difficult to do justice to Chinese buildings by means of photographs. The camera will at best take in only one or two buildings, and these will, of course, hide the rest. In order to show by means of a photograph the real beauty of a Chinese temple or palace, one would have to take a picture from an aeroplane. Even then one would fail to do it justice unless one could obtain it in colors."

The Chinese developed a type of architecture which differed from all others not only in arrangement, points out Mr. Anderson, but in form. Isolated from the rest of the world, they of course borrowed little or nothing from other nations, and hence have "no exotic characteristics":

"The Chinese house exhibits certain features which can be traced back to the tents of the barbarian ancestors of the Chinese who wandered in from the West. The roof, tho made of heavy beams, rafters, and tiles, still retains to some extent the shape of a tent. The process of construction reminds one of the raising of a tent, the pillars and the roof being erected first and the walls filled in afterward. The roof does not rest on the walls, but on pillars corresponding to the poles of a tent. The roof hangs in graceful lines and is caught up at the corners like looped canvas. It seems to have been draped rather than built. The sweeping lines are exactly those which canvas would take if hung over the supporting beams. A Chinese building owes a great deal of its beauty to these graceful roof-lines. And in accordance with the theory that one can not have too much of a good thing, the Chinese often ornament their buildings with several roofs, one above the other, as in the pagoda types.

"Internally as well as externally the Chinese house reminds one of a tent. There is no ceiling to hide the surface of the sloping roof and its rafters. Instead of a wooden floor there is only a layer of bricks paving the cold earth, with mats and rugs covering this flooring. The various buildings composing a house are arranged so as to face a courtyard, much as one would pitch tents around a camp-fire.

"The beams and rafters supporting the roofs of the more pretentious houses are decorated with curious designs and miniature landscape-paintings in pleasing colors. When the Chinese gentleman reclines on his couch he has something to look at, something around which to weave his dreams. Here and there in the tracery of the flowers and swastikas are scenes from the ancient legends, poetry, and history of his country. These pictures are so delicately interwoven and harmonized with the design that they do not obtrude themselves or irritate the eye, but rather, when one is not looking for them, sink into the design and become a part of the whole colorful decorative scheme. Perhaps the ancient Chinese thus decorated the interior of their tents with embroidered draperies, and when their abodes became more permanent they still required interior decorations which would satisfy the eye and stimulate the imagination."

One respect in which modern art may owe much to the Chinese is the use of strong color. In this is seen a striking feature of Chinese architecture:

"The boldness with which the Chinese employ bright colors is justified by their excellent good taste. They comprehend better the harmonious combination of bright colors than any other people, and are therefore able to produce effects at once startling and pleasing.

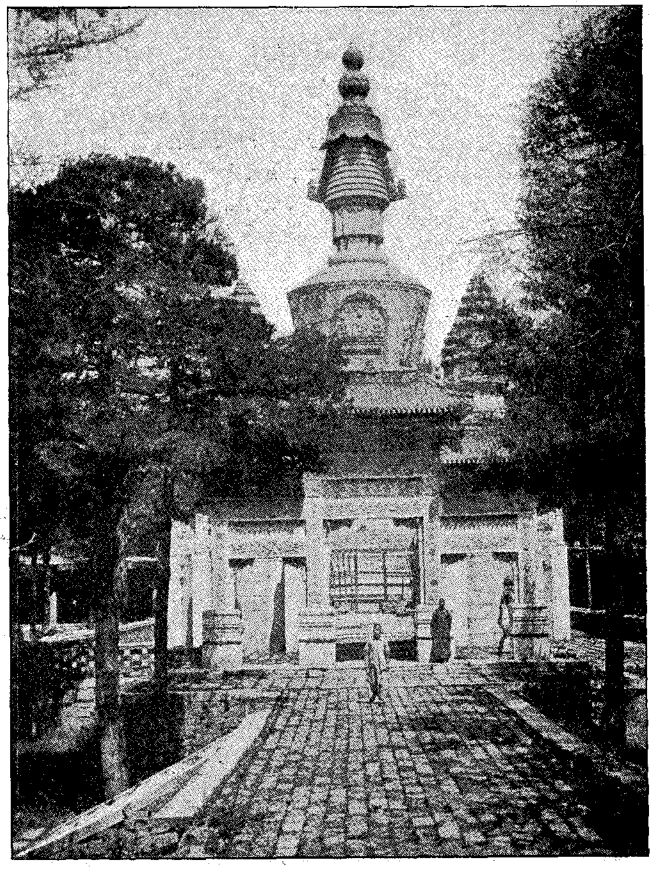
"The walls of a Chinese house are constructed of brick, wood being used for pillars, beams, rafters, window-frames, and doors. As a rule, only the woodwork is painted, but in the more pretentious buildings, such as palaces and temples, the exterior brickwork is covered with a coating of plaster which is painted a deep red. The roofs of temples, palaces, and pagodas are usually covered with tiles glazed in beautiful colors. The Temple of Heaven in Peking owes much of its beauty to the roof. . . . . . .

"The most wonderful thing about a Chinese house is the spirit of peace which seems to pervade it. The courtyards, enclosed by houses which are in turn surrounded by high walls, have an air of security and seclusion which is not to be found in our Western homes. Into these peaceful courtyards the noise of the busy world does not penetrate. The triple doors seem to shut out the storms of the world and its troubles.

"In the more pretentious houses some of the courtyards are transformed into miniature landscape-gardens. There are miniature mountains, precipices, lotus-ponds, bridges, grottos, and rustic nooks. The irregular rocks are so well fitted together and built up against the sides of the house that they seem to have been placed there by nature long before the houses were erected. The proportions are so carefully worked out that everything seems to be larger than it really is. And the arrangement is so irregular that nature is simulated to perfection. There is usually a little open pagoda built to command the best view of the garden, where its owner may sit in solemn contemplation of the man-made beauty surrounding him."

STICK TO THE SCHOOL-BOOKS—College and high-school students and those entering upon courses of technical training are urged not to give them up because of the war. The warning comes from Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and is echoed by the New York *Evening Sun*, which says:

"Restlessness and love of change is a natural characteristic of youth. Under proper control it is a force that leads to growth and progress. But change for the sake of change is mere childish weakness. . . . . . .



THE STUPA OF THE YELLOW TEMPLE, PEKING.

Tibetan in form, its thirteen steplike segments symbolize the thirteen Buddhist Heavens. A fine example of Chinese sculpture.

"Dr. Claxton points out the fact that 200,000 boys and girls will graduate this spring from high school. Normally 90,000 of them would undertake some further course. These are the ones that are in danger of yielding to the constant temptation to drop out. Yet the next few years are the ones that will fix their intellectual habits and determine their place in the ranks of skilled or unskilled workers. Says Dr. Claxton:

"'The more mature young men are, the more serviceable they are in the Army. The selective draft will take only those between twenty-one and thirty. In the total of 60,000,000 people of productive age in the United States the 350,000 students in colleges and normal schools and technical and vocational schools of high grade constitute only about one-half of 1 per cent. More than half of these live in cities and can not be employed in agricultural production except as a few of them may find work on the farms during the summer. Their going to college will not lower the productive capacity of the country as a whole in any appreciable degree. The colleges, normal schools, and technical schools will all be open with undiminished income from public funds and endowments, and the expense of their maintenance will continue. It is quite probable that many of the older students will not return next fall, and the higher classes will be smaller than usual. The graduates from the high schools should see to it that the lower classes more than make up for this deficiency.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE ETHICAL QUANDARY OF "REPRISALS"

THE QUESTION OF REPRISALS will not down in the variously ethical-minded British press and public. It came up in the early days of the war, and has been stirred to a burning flame by a recent *U*-boat act in sinking a hospital-ship full of wounded. The British Government made it known to the German Government that if another such outrage were committed it would make reprisals. Shortly afterward another hospital-ship was sunk, and the British Government, acting with the French Government, made an air-raid on a German town. Thereupon many bishops, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, raised a protest in the House of Lords. They wished that the Allied nations should "emerge from the war untarnished by the foul crimes that will stain the name of our enemy." It must be said that an increasing number are on the side against the bishops. True, the effectiveness of reprisals in dealing with a Power like Germany is viewed by the Manchester *Guardian* as doubtful. Germany, it thinks, has already "paid heavily for her misdeeds in the redoubled energy which her victims have put into the war, in the stifling of the thought of peace which would otherwise have been rising in many minds; above all, in the bringing in of great neutral forces" against her. Moreover, it looks to them futile, for "in a competition of horrors Germany will beat us every time." An answer to this argument comes from the Dean of Manchester, Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, who writes to the London *Times* to point out "an ambiguity of thought" in the discussion, and declares:

> "It is impossible in a prolonged campaign to avoid reprisals. War is an evil in itself, and it engenders many other evils; but the responsibility for them falls upon the Power which originally provoked the war. All, or most, acts of defensive warfare may be logically ranged under the head of reprisals. But the temper of mind which would prohibit reprisals would insure defeat. The use of poisonous gases, for example, must be met by poisonous gases, or the army which uses them will be the victor. But it is the Power which first used such gases that deserves and incurs the reprobation of humanity. The real question seems to be whether acts of reprisal do or do not possess a sufficient military value. The Church may well protest against such malignant actions as the bombardment of undefended towns, the murder of women and children, the ruin of cathedrals and universities, or the devastation which the Germans are now ruthlessly carrying out in France; she may deprecate the vindictive spirit which is only too apt to be excited by savagery or legends of savagery, as it was among Englishmen during the Indian Mutiny, and as it is to-day in the presence of German barbarism; but to condemn all retaliatory measures is practically to take the side, and to serve the cause, of unscrupulous wickedness. Reprisals, if they are, as sometimes they are, necessary in war, do but augment the blood-guiltiness of the nation or the army which makes them necessary."

The practical counterpart of the Dean's argument is furnished by Arthur Kitson, in *The Clarion*, who states that withholding from reprisals has given the Germans "the assurance of freedom to continue their vile deeds, knowing that they would be immune from punishment." He writes further:

> "One of our brilliant statesmen actually announced in Parliament that 'we could never hope to beat the Germans at acts of reprisal,' and this has been parroted by nearly every Radical organ in the country! And yet no statement was ever more untrue. The Germans have been beaten every time, whenever they have been subjected to reprisals, so long as they believed that the reprisals were made in earnest and would be vigorously continued if they failed to alter their conduct. For instance, Paris has never been subjected to a raid since the French devastated Karlsruhe. The French have carried out reprisals on several occasions effectively and always to their advantage. Russia has done the same. When the new German Governor of Poland sought to compel the Poles who had escaped from Poland to return to their homes by threatening to confiscate their property, the Russian Government immediately notified the German Governor that the property of every German subject within the Russian Empire would be confiscated as a reprisal. The result was that the Governor of Poland immediately rescinded his order. On the other hand, the effects of our reprisals have been nullified by our press and Parliamentarians telling the enemy that we do not mean it.
>
> "Reprisals have been carried out in most of the wars we have had with savage races. In the Indian Mutiny, well-known leaders and instigators were shot from the mouths of our guns.
>
> "Mr. Suthers asks, 'Do the reprisalers not see that if we carried out their idea we should be reducing ourselves to the moral level of the Huns?' If this be true, then we are already on the same level as the Huns because we have recently adopted the Hun methods. We are using poisonous gases and we are using liquid fire (against the hitherto recognized rules of warfare), and we have succeeded in beating the Hun at his own game. We are able to throw a flame three times as far as the Huns, and consequently we burn up probably three times more Huns in one charge than they are able to destroy of our men!
>
> "According to Mr. Suthers, if he were attacked by a hooligan armed with a heavy stick he would be compelled to defend himself according to the Queensbury rules, otherwise he would be 'reducing himself to the moral level' of the hooligan. Does Mr. Suthers believe any such nonsense? Would he hesitate to kick the brute in the stomach in order to save himself from being murdered?"

A "Jurist" gives in another letter to *The Times* the legal aspect of the situation which troubles the hearts of the bishops:

> "In a letter published about a fortnight ago, the Bishop of Ely spoke of a belligerent appearing 'with clean hands' at the great assize that will follow the war, and his point was that this advantage would be lost by a belligerent who adopted a policy of reprisals. Speaking generally, I suppose no one would be found to dispute this, if—but only if—such a policy were in itself an infraction of the laws of war. But it is not. On the contrary, reprisals are by custom admissible as an indispensable means of securing legitimate warfare, and at The Hague Conference of 1899, when an article forbidding collective punishment was under discussion, it was expressly stated that the article was without prejudice to the question of reprisals (see Hague Conference, 1899, p. 151). The Manual of Military Laws says (chapter xiv):
>
> "'Reprisals between belligerents are retaliation for illegitimate acts of warfare, for the purpose of making the enemy comply in future with the recognized laws of war. . . . They are not a means of punishment, or of arbitrary vengeance, but of coercion. . . . Reprisals are an extreme measure, because in most cases they inflict suffering upon innocent individuals. In this, however, their coercive force exists, and they are indispensable as a last resource.'"

NO "SAFETY FIRST" FOR CHURCHES—"Safety First" may be an admirable motto for railroad workers or motorists, but it will not do for the Church, in the *Watchman-Examiner's* opinion. In fact, the Baptist editor believes that the "death-germ" now at work in many churches is that "safety-first" idea. He says:

> "It is impossible always to 'play safe' in that great game of life in which the winning goal is the good of others, even more than of self. It is necessary to take some risks in battling for the right. Heroes are not made in rocking-chairs, nor proved in the avoidance of danger. Under circumstances easily conceivable the question of safety must be the last consideration, not the first. It is by the men who have not counted their lives dear unto themselves for the sake of a cause to be established

or an end to be gained that all that is good and worth while has come to pass.

"The thought is as true of churches as of men. The secret of church growth and efficiency is not an exaggerated regard for what might be called safety, but a sublime disregard of it.

"The death-germ at work in many a church is the 'safety-first' idea. It is a kind of dry-rot. It is stagnation, and stagnation is death. The church has a hard time to get along; its resources of money and members are few and inadequate; therefore it is afraid to launch out in kingdom work in the kingdom spirit. It must look out for itself. It must conserve its resources for its own needs. It has so little money that it can not afford to give liberally to missions or benevolent work of any kind. 'Safety First' is written over its treasury. It has so few workers that it can not afford to let any of them absent themselves from the Sunday-evening service to hold a meeting in the slums or in the crossroads schoolhouse. 'Safety First' is blazoned over the door by which enthusiastic souls would go out to larger service.

"Prudence, a wise reckoning of resources, a due regard for what under existing conditions is possible or practicable, are right and proper. Faith is not blindness, nor obedience stupid obstinacy. The home base must be carefully and intelligently safeguarded. Our only point is that such careful and intelligent safeguarding is not secured and assured by the 'safety-first' principle."

PEOPLE "CHOSEN" OF GOD

SINCE THE JEWS of Scriptural times, have there been any "chosen people" of God? It appears that our chief enemy—Germany—claims the distinction, and almost in the same breath she is guilty of heaping scorn upon the British for the presumption of a similar claim. The latter claim, it may be said, is seen in statements imputed to rather than quoted from the English by various German writers, chiefly pastors or professors, since the war began. These are collected with many other "Gems of German Thought" into a volume by this name, edited by Mr. William Archer. Practically all his quotations are taken from books and pamphlets, in reference to which he gives chapter and verse; so that their authenticity is beyond question. He tells us in his preface that he "doubts whether the literature of the world can show a parallel to the amazing outburst of tribal arrogance, unrestrained and unashamed, of which these pages contain but a few scattered specimens." "Few contemporary German names of much distinction are absent" from the list—Wilamowitz-Möllendorf, Harnack, Wundt, Oncken, Eucken, Haeckel, Naumann, Rohrbach, Sombart, Liszt—all "join with a will in the chorus of arrogance, ambition, and hate." One of the writers quoted is Mr. Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who, indeed, tho of English birth, has been adopted into the German nation, and become almost more German that the Germans themselves. "He who does not believe in the divine mission of Germany," he says in Mr. Archer's quotation from his "Confidence" [*Die Zuversicht*, 1915] "had better hang himself, and rather to-day than to-morrow." There are many other contributors to the thesis that the Germans have a divine calling and election; a few are elected to show the general trend of all:

"Now we understand why the other nations pursue us with their hatred: they do not understand us, but they are sensible of our enormous spiritual superiority. So the Jews were hated in antiquity, because they were the representatives of God on earth.—*Prof. W. Sombart, 'Händler und Helden,' p. 142 (Hucksters and Heroes)*. . . . . .

"God has in Luther practically chosen the German people, and that can never be altered, for is it not written in Romans xi, 29, 'For the gifts and calling of God are without repentance'?—*Dr. Preuss, quoted in 'Hurrah and Halleluiah,' p. 223, by J. P. Bang.*

[In a footnote Mr. Archer writes: "The same author explains that 'of course the German people have not in themselves deserved this calling: it proceeds from the sheer grace of God, so we can maintain it without any pharisaism whatever.'"] . . . . . .

"There is a Gospel saying which bursts the bonds of its original historical meaning and takes new wings in the storm of the world-war, a saying which we may well take as the consecration of our German mission: 'Ye are the salt of the earth! ye are the light of the world!'—*Prof. A. Deissmann, 'Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit,' p. 24 ('German Speeches in Difficult Days')*. . . . . .

"It is no foolish overvaluation of ourselves, no aggressive arrogance, no want of humility, when we more and more let Bismarck's faith prevail within us, that God has taken the German nation under his special care, or, in any case, has some special purpose in view for it.—*'On the German God,' by Pastor W. Lehmann, quoted in 'Hurrah and Halleluiah,' p. 86*. . . . . . .

"As heralds of God's will, messengers of his word, witnesses of his benefactions to the world, we shall take up our work after the war, and with German endurance and German industry, with German competence and German faithfulness, with German faith and German piety, we shall permeate, in the name of God, a world which has become poor and desolate.—*'War Devotions,' by Pastor J. Rump, quoted in 'Hurrah and Halleluiah,' p. 128*. . . . . .

"When these storms have done their work, Germany's purest mission begins: to become a place of refuge, a holy grove for all the seekers of the earth, a central land, a land of wisdom, a land of morals.—*F. Lienhardt, quoted in 'Hurrah and Halleluiah,' p. 51*. . . . . .

"God's people will come forth from this war strengthened and crowned with victory, because they stand on the side of God; but all God's adversaries will find out that God will not be mocked, and that he rules the history of the nations according to his will.—*'War Devotions,' by Pastor J. Rump, quoted in 'Hurrah and Halleluiah,' p. 134*. . . . . .

"We hope that a great mission will be allotted to us Germans . . . and this German mission is: to look after the world (*zu sorgen für die Welt*). Is it vanity in the disguise of a moral idea? No, no, and again no.—*Pastor G. Traub, 'Der Krieg und die Seele,' p. 23 (The War and the Soul)*. . . . . .

"Friedrich Nietzsche was but the last of the singers and seers who, coming down from the height of heaven, brought to us the tidings that there should be born from us the Son of God, whom in his language he called the Superman.—*Prof. W. Sombart, 'Händler und Helden,' p. 53*. . . . . .

"Verily the Bible is our book. . . . It was given and assigned to us, and we read in it the original text of our destiny, which proclaims to mankind salvation or disaster—according as *we* will it!—*'War Devotions,' by Pastor J. Rump, quoted in 'Hurrah and Halleluiah,' p. 134*. . . . . .

"We want to become a world-people. Let us remind ourselves that the belief in our mission as a world-people has arisen from our originally purely spiritual impulse to absorb the world into ourselves.—*Prof. F. Meinecke, 'Die Deutsche Erhebung von 1914,' p. 37 ('The German Uprising of 1914')*. . . . . .

"Germany is the center of God's plans for the world.—*'On the German God,' by Pastor W. Lehmann, quoted in 'Hurrah and Halleluiah,' p. 78.*"

That any other modern nation should make a claim to being "chosen" seems preposterous to the German. Mr. Archer can nowhere find such a claim uttered by an English writer, yet the imputation frequently occurs among German apologists. One English quotation occurs often—"My country, right or wrong." This, he says, "is supposed to be the shockingly immoral watchword of British patriotism." Mr. Archer adds that "it matters nothing to the German pamphleteer that the maxim is American, and that it is never quoted in England—nor, I believe, in the country of its origin—except in a spirit of irony." These are some of the German imputations:

"The English regard themselves as the chosen people, toward which all others are predestined to stand in a relation of more or less complete dependence.—*Prof. U. v. Wilamowitz-Möllendorf, 'Reden,' pt. iv. ('Speeches'), p. 19*. . . . . .

"Strange as it may appear to us, it is nevertheless unquestionable that all England has from of old been penetrated with the idea that her attainment of uncontested colonial and maritime power was not only to her interest but to that of the whole world, the dominion over which God had himself assigned to her, and that therefore all means to this beneficent end were permissible and well-pleasing to God.—*J. Riesser, 'England und Wir,' p. 10 ('England and We')*. . . . . .

"Just because the English found their national feeling on the consciousness of their '*kultural*' successes, and the belief that they alone are God's chosen people on earth, every desire of other peoples to assert equality of rights appears to their self-conceit an offense against the will of God.—*Prof. A. Schröer, 'Zur Characterisierung der Engländer,' p. 31 ('English Characteristics').* . . . . . .

"Many of the best, most unselfish, and most modest Englishmen pray to God in all good faith that he would at last open the eyes of the German people, and especially of the German Emperor, that they may see how wrong and even sinful it is to place any further hindrances in the way of the expansion of the Kingdom of God on earth by 'his chosen people,' that is to say, the English themselves.—*Prof. A. Schröer, 'English Characteristics,' p. 12.* . . . . . .

"Our duty to ourselves, and to our English fellow creatures—since we would fain be not an imaginary 'chosen people' but true children of God—is to give them such a thorough thrashing that they may once for all be cured of the fatal illusion that they have established a monopoly in the dear Lord God, and that the rest of humanity is destined only to serve as a stool for their clumsy feet!—*Prof. A. Schröer, 'English Characteristics,' p. 70.* . . . . . .

"'*England über alles*' has in England a very solid meaning, as compared with our quite ideally conceived '*Deutschland über alles.*' An immense self-assurance, partly reposing on the notion of being in a special sense God's chosen people, gives to these claims a certain inward foundation. In the consciousness of an alleged superiority of moral *Kultur*, the English aspire to rule the world.—*Prof. R. Seeberg, 'Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit,' No. 15, p. 28 ('German Speeches in Difficult Days').* . . . . . .

"There are, of course, many sincerely pious Christians in England. But either they are impotent as against the prevailing passion, or they are blinded by the illusion of the 'chosen people,' and have therefore lost all power of sober self-criticism.—*Oberlehrer Hermann Schuster, 'Der Krieg und die Christlich-deutsch Kultur' ('The War and Christian-German "Kultur"').*"

THE Y. M. C. A. FOREHANDED

THE WAR CAN NOT BE FOUGHT without the Y. M. C. A. This England has already proved and America shows it means to be beforehand in installing this auxiliary help. The campaign to raise $3,000,000 succeeded in one month with an oversubscription. All parts of the country have poured in their gifts, and by June 18 it was apparent an additional million would be forthcoming. New York City gave $800,000 and the State $1,090,000, or more than one-third. But as the New York *Tribune* shows, honors are due everywhere, for—

"Almost every State exceeded the amount it was asked to give. New York State's goal had been $800,000. The money was raised almost altogether by private contribution and but two gifts exceeded $12,000. One, of $200,000, was from the Rockefeller Foundation. The other, of $50,000, was given by the United States Steel Corporation.

"With the $4,000,000 expected the Y. M. C. A. will carry on its work among America's soldiers and sailors until January 1, 1918. The Association's executive estimate the budget for 1918 at $5,000,000.

"It is planned to have in the camp with every army brigade—6,000 men—a building to which the soldiers can go for rest and recreation.

"They will find in the building free writing-paper and postcards, magazines, and newspapers. Motion-picture shows will be given each night in the training-camps, in this country at least; well-known lecturers will talk on subjects interesting to the men, and religious services for all creeds and denominations will be held.

"When it is necessary the buildings will be near the battle-lines. Five secretaries will go with each brigade, and will share with the soldiers the dangers of the trenches, as is shown by the death of three Canadian secretaries from German shells.

"Almost two hundred of the wooden buildings, of a standard type, and costing $5,000 each, will be built in the American training-camps. They are already in use at Plattsburg, where the building was given by the New York State Woman's Suffrage party, and in all the other camps for future officers. The buildings are also being put up near all the navy-yards and in the Naval Reserve camps.

"Association headquarters for England and France have been opened on the Strand in London, and in Paris, and a building has been opened at Bordeaux.

"Within the next two weeks thirty secretaries will sail for work in France and England. Yesterday the executive committee received a cablegram from Ambassador Sharp, in Paris, asking that, if possible, a field-tent be sent for each 5,000 soldiers, with a motor-truck and chocolate, sugar, biscuits, writing materials, and other supplies.

"Edward C. Carter, of Boston, is general secretary for England. He is now at the London headquarters. D. A. Davis is secretary for France. Two members of the Association's executive committee will go to England and France this summer in connection with the work."

EDITH CAVELL'S LAST LETTER

THOUGHTS OF LIFE were stronger than those of death in Edith Cavell's last hours on earth. Her anxieties were directed toward the future welfare of a young girl friend afflicted with an appetite for drugs. A letter written to this girl on the evening of the 11th of October, 1915, the night before the execution, is here reproduced:

"MY DEAR GIRL:

"How shall I write you this last day? Standing where I stand now, the world looks already far away. I worried about you a great deal at first, but I know God will do for you abundantly above all that I can ask or think, and he loves you so much better than I. I do earnestly beseech you to try and live as I would have had you live. Nothing matters when one comes to this last hour but a clear conscience before God, and life looks so wasted and full of wrong-doing and things left undone.

"You have helped me often, my dear, and in ways you little dreamed of, and I have remembered our happy holidays with mother and many small pleasures. I want you to go to England at once now and ask . . . to put you where you can be cured. Don't mind how hard it is, do it for my sake, and then try and find something useful to do, something to make you forget yourself while making others happy.

"If God permits I shall still watch over you and love you and wait for you on the other side. Be sure to get ready for then. I want you to know I was neither afraid nor unhappy, but quite ready to give my life for England.

"I am sending you my wrist-watch by Mr. Gahan because it was always with me and I know you will like to wear it. I shall pray God for you at the last that he will keep you in his tender care. Forgive me that I have been severe sometimes; it has been a great grief to me to remember it. I think I was too anxious about you this last year and that was why. I am sure you will forget it now and only remember that I loved you and love you still. "EDITH CAVELL."

OPPOSING SUNDAY FUNERALS—Labor-unions are said to have been more aggressive of late in defending the Christian Sunday from the encroachments of unnecessary labor than have the Churches. One of their efforts is to abolish Sunday funerals, upon which *The Christian Century* (Disciples, Chicago) remarks:

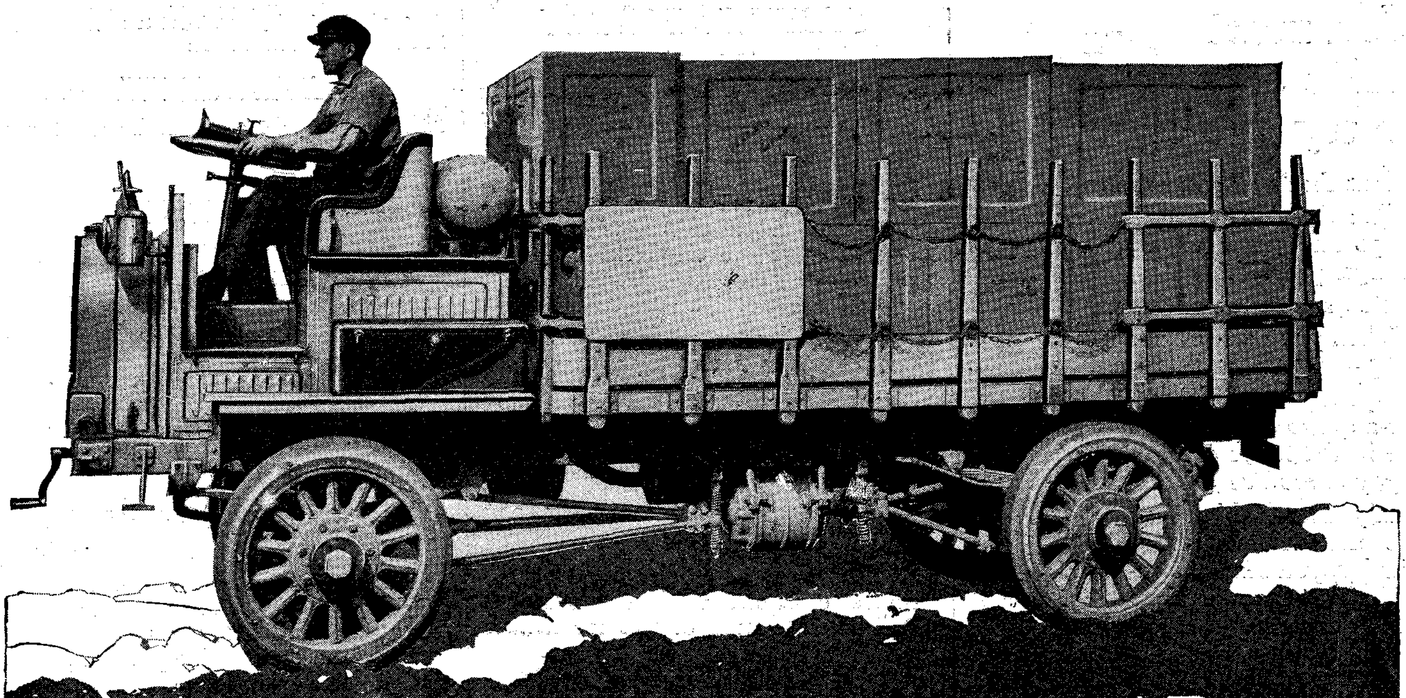
"Behind the custom of Sunday funerals are some underlying conceptions which are far from worthy. The old-time notion of a successful funeral was a big crowd. Certain immigrant groups still hire a brass band and the family impoverishes itself with a long line of carriages. It is possible to get a bigger crowd together on Sunday, and for this reason Sunday funerals have been popular.

"Sometimes, too, the undertaker and the minister have enjoyed the larger crowd of a Sunday funeral for its advertising value. The big 'turnout' made these two functionaries a center of large interest. The undertaker who handles the big funeral thinks he will be called again.

"Objections to the practise are many. A Sunday funeral makes a hard day for the hack-drivers and other men who have work to do in connection with the funeral. . . . . . .

"With the growth of refinement among the people, a funeral will not be set for an idle day as if it were some kind of odd chores, but will be given one of the busy days of the week, when the friends of the deceased can leave their business for a few hours to contemplate the mysteries of life and death.

"This is only one of the many reforms which our growing religious feeling should bring to our funeral customs, but it is an important one. Ministers will everywhere come into new appreciation with the leaders of the labor movement if they will join hands with labor by protecting Sunday from the encroachment of unnecessary toil."



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You smoke ten of them.

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If you think the El Nelsor is equal in quality to the three-for-a-quarter cigar you are in the habit of buying, you send us $2.50.

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The strongest thing we can say about our El Nelsor cigar is that it's just as good as our famous Shivers Panatela.

Just as good, but *different.*

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But not different in quality, or workmanship.

El Nelsor is hand made of long, high quality Havana filler, blended with Porto Rico and wrapped with a genuine Sumatra leaf.

This happy combination of tobaccos produces an even-burning cigar with a pleasant flavor and a delicate bouquet.

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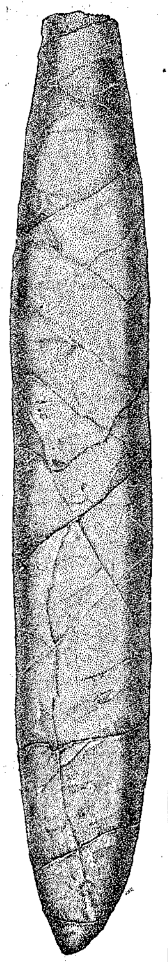

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CURRENT POETRY

SOME critics make light of literary and artistic contests for prizes—in spite of the fact that it was by a prize contest that Edgar Allan Poe's most famous work first became known. But there are two things about the prize-poem contest recently conducted by the National Arts Club, of New York City, that disarm criticism—first, the Club's patriotic purpose, and secondly, the excellence of the successful entry. From the poems received from a number of contestants, reported to be four thousand, the judges selected for the prize of two hundred and fifty dollars a stirring song of courage and rejoicing by Daniel M. Henderson—a poem so martial and so passionately sincere that it can not fail to quicken the heart-beat of its readers. Mr. Henderson is to be congratulated on his well-earned triumph, and the National Arts Club is to be congratulated on the patriotic enterprise which has thus enriched the literature of this momentous year.

THE ROAD TO FRANCE

By Daniel M. Henderson

Thank God, our liberating lance
Goes flaming on the way to France!
To France—the trail the Gurkhas found;
To France—old England's rallying-ground!
To France—the path the Russians strode!
To France—the Anzacs' glory road!
To France—where our Lost Legion ran
To fight and die for God and man!
To France—with every race and breed
That hates Oppression's brutal creed!

Ah, France, how could our hearts forget
The path by which came Lafayette?
How could the haze of doubt hang low
Upon the road of Rochambeau?
How was it that we missed the way
Brave Joffre leads us along to-day?
At last, thank God! At last, we see
There is no tribal Liberty!
No beacon lighting just our shores,
No Freedom guarding but our doors.
The flame she kindled for our sires
Burns now in Europe's battle-fires.
The soul that led our fathers west
Turns back to free the world's opprest.

Allies, you have not called in vain;
We share your conflict and your pain.
"Old Glory," through new stains and rents,
Partakes of Freedom's sacraments.
Into that hell his will creates
We drive the foe—his lusts, his hates.
Last come, we will be last to stay,
Till Right has had her crowning day.
Replenish, comrades, from our veins
The blood the sword of despot drains,
And make our eager sacrifice
Part of the freely rendered price
You pay to lift humanity—
You pay to make our brothers free.
See, with what proud hearts we advance
To France!

Here is an extraordinarily good-natured bit of free verse—a sympathetic little sketch of negro folk-lore. We take it from Mr. Wood's "Glad of Earth" (Laurence J. Gomme).

AN OLD-TIME NEGRO MELODY

By Clement Wood

As I climbed the gentle hillside,
In the earliest morning hour,
The April moon's waning crescent
Hung, rounded keel to the east, uncertainly balanced,
Below the morning star.

There I heard an old-time negro melody,
Crooned by the wind in the leaves above me,
Or by the waning moon and the morning star;
Or by some mysterious singer—I could not tell from where;
Sung, maybe, by my own heart to me,
In tones soft and melodious:
"Swing low, sweet chariot,
Comin' for to carry me home."

On the hill above, I dimly saw a stooped black figure,
Faint in the moonlight;
Some simple-hearted negro patriarch
Leaning on a shadowy hickory-stick,
Singing that old-time song.

A thin chain of golden light
Stole from the star to the toppling moon,
And it began to swing
Like some huge censer swung by the unseen angel of the dawn;
It swung from the east down to the hilltop,
Then back again, this chariot moon. . . .
And I saw the stooped black figure no more,
But still from some far height
I heard that old-time negro melody:
"Swing low, sweet chariot,
Comin' for to carry me home."

In "The Grave of Dreams and Other Verses," by James M. Hayes (The Encyclopedia Press, Inc.), we find exquisite artistry, charming fancy, and, what is more important than these, noble sincerity. It is a small book, evidently the work of a poet who writes only when he has to say something that demands poetic expression. The devotional poems are the best in the book, but the brief and clairvoyant studies of nature also deserve praise. Our first selection is a beautiful and convincing contribution to the poetry of religious experience.

THE BURNING BUSH

By James M. Hayes

Strange thoughts are ever in my mind,
Strange doubts that grieve me when I pray;
In faith I can not comfort find,
And God seems very far away.
In days long dead He spoke to men,
O, would that I were living then!

A rose-tree in my garden grows,
Its perfume is as incense rare;
It bends with many a scarlet rose
That speaketh of a Presence there.
O, bright red lamps, you seem to say
That God is not so far away!

And so before my rose-tree bright
My sorrows and my doubts give way;
No longer twilight, gloom, and night,
But sunrise, glory, and the day.
My garden-walk His feet have trod;
This burning bush enshrines my God.

And here is the poet's apology for writing. He does not need to apologize, but we are glad that he fancied the necessity existed, since it has resulted in so musical and thoughtful a lyric.

WHY DO I SING?

By James M. Hayes

Why do I sing when many poets are making
Sweet melody?
Why do I raise my voice when they are taking
A higher key?
Why does the poor grass in the rose's garden
Bloom with the rose?
The meanest tree asks not the great oak's pardon
Because it grows.
Sublime the mountains stand in worship holy,
Sun-crowned, untrod;
May not the little foothills, meek and lowly,
Look up to God?
Because majestic rivers robed in splendor
Flow mightily,
Shall not the wayside streams their tributes render
Unto the sea?
Go ask the smallest of the stars of heaven
The reason why,
When shine the glories of the planets seven,
They light the sky.
The answer comes that all things seek expression
In earth and sky.
From flower to star, if all make this confession,
Then why not I?

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

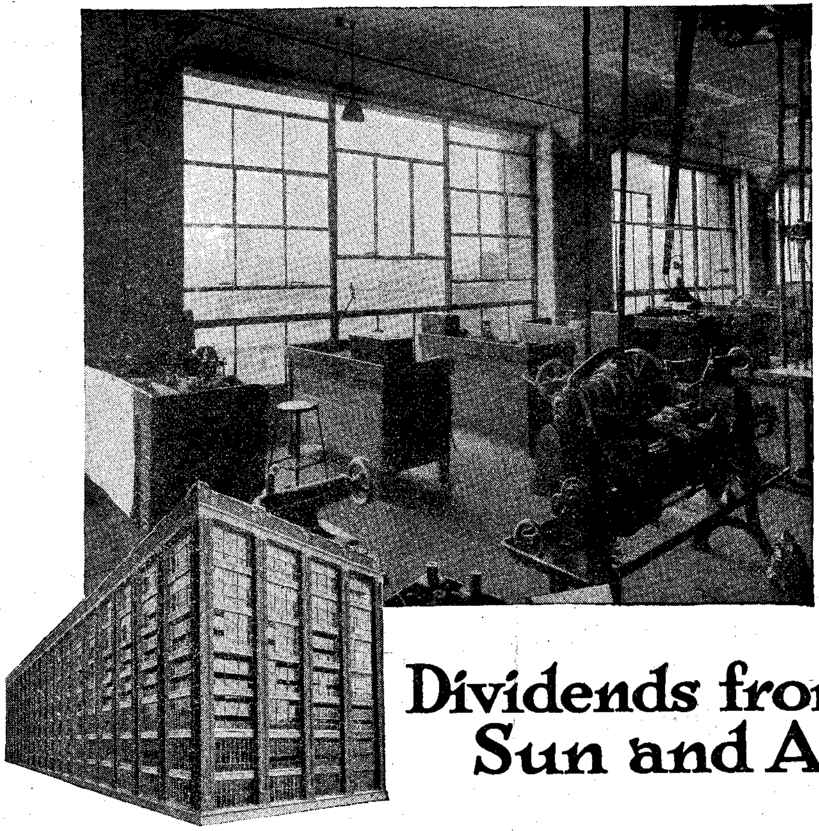
KERENSKY

THE Czar did not decorate Kerensky with the Cross of St. George, but he has it. It was given him by a delegation from the Army, which has taken the place of Nicholas as ruler, and as St. George was the one who killed the dragon, maybe the soldiers who conferred the decoration thought it was just the thing for the man who helped overthrow the autocracy. Some people think Russia needs a new autocrat about now, and believe Kerensky would be a good man for the place. He has all the qualifications for popular favor over there, for he has been the friend of the poor and oppressed and has been in jail. As the New York *Sun* says:

> He has always been for the under dog. His clients at the bar were the poor and persecuted. He fought for the Jews, which is not a popular thing to do in Russia. Workmen and peasants thrown into prison for "unlawful assembling" found in him a fearless and eloquent advocate.
>
> When thirty years of age Alexander Kerensky represented the workmen of the River Lena strike, in which some sixty workmen were shot down by the police. Later he assisted in the defense of Mendel Belis charged at Kief with ritual murder, and was one of a group of lawyers sentenced to imprisonment for protesting in a round robin against the methods of the prosecution. But the Imperial Government did not deprive those courageous protestants of their liberty. The following year Kerensky was elected to the Duma to represent Socialist Labor. He distinguished himself by exposing corruption in the Government, and after Russia entered the war assailed pro-German influences and denounced grafting officials in and out of the military service.
>
> Kerensky it was who, rising in his place, resisted the dissolution of the Duma by the Czar when the clouds of revolution were gathering. "We will not go, we stay here," said the defender of the people. Appointed Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government, he lost no time in releasing political prisoners in Siberia.

The Chattanooga *News* foresees that some great leader must emerge from the Russian chaos, and believes Kerensky will be the man:

> Every great political upheaval has a way of evolving its natural leader. Our Revolutionary War brought forth Washington and Jefferson and their peers. The French Revolution produced its Napoleon, who made himself master of France and, for a time, of Europe.
>
> Unless cut down by tuberculosis, from which he is suffering, or suppressed by jealous Socialists, or assassinated by the dark forces of reaction, there is every indication that in Alexander Kerensky Russia has produced a first-class leader.
>
> He has been tried before this and not found wanting. A lawyer of Saratof, he joined with others in protesting against



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THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
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ESTABLISHED 1848
Branch: Mineral Point Zinc Co., 1111 Marquette Building, Chicago

the manner in which a famous court trial was conducted. His reward was to be sentenced by the Czar's bureaucrats to a prison term, which the Government feared to carry out, so popular was the young barrister with the plain people whose cause he had espoused.

In the present soul-stirring times, as Minister of War he is endeavoring to restore something like order, discipline, and fighting spirit into a vast army where chaos now reigns. He comes into the trenches and with the flaming words of an evangel seeks to make the muzhik soldiers realize their sacred duty:

"Our watchword is liberty, equality, and fraternity, and our device is forward. We have now the freest policy in the world. We have reaped the harvest in a field watered by the blood of the best, but we must not selfishly use this harvest. We are guardians of the treasure of Russia."

If this eloquent leader is spared to complete his task, if the soldiers, and the workers, and the farmers will heed him, Russia will do her part in the war for the liberty of the world. Otherwise the Slavs will utterly fail their Western allies and, while fighting among themselves, will give German and Austrian bayonets the coveted opportunity of restoring czardom to power.

Kerensky comes from the heart of Siberia, having been born in Tashkend thirty-seven years ago. In appearance he is of medium height, slight of build, and active. During the recent events in which he has played a prominent part he has shown the power of an alert mind over an enfeebled constitution. Of the place of his birth Mr. Louis S. Friedland says in *The Sun:*

> There is something peculiarly significant in this fact, for it is in Siberia that the stir of a larger industrial life is most keenly felt. Siberia is like our own West of the days of Bret Harte; towns are springing up overnight, as it were, and the people know the zest of life amid fresh and epic beginnings. But these places are far from the Russian center of government, and in the days of bureaucracy the laborers—still fresh from the soil—were frequently the victims of outrages at the hands of unscrupulous exploiters and venal authorities.
>
> Kerensky first came into public notice through his noble defense of a number of Siberian laborers who had been assaulted by the *gendarmerie.* It was on the same day as the sinking of the *Titanic* that the workmen of the Lena Gold Mining Company went out on strike, demanding an increase in wages. The strikers were assailed by the police and several were shot. The incident aroused great indignation throughout Russia and an investigation was demanded. A young lawyer, Kerensky, came out in support of the laborers, and his able and fearless handling of the case won him wide popularity.

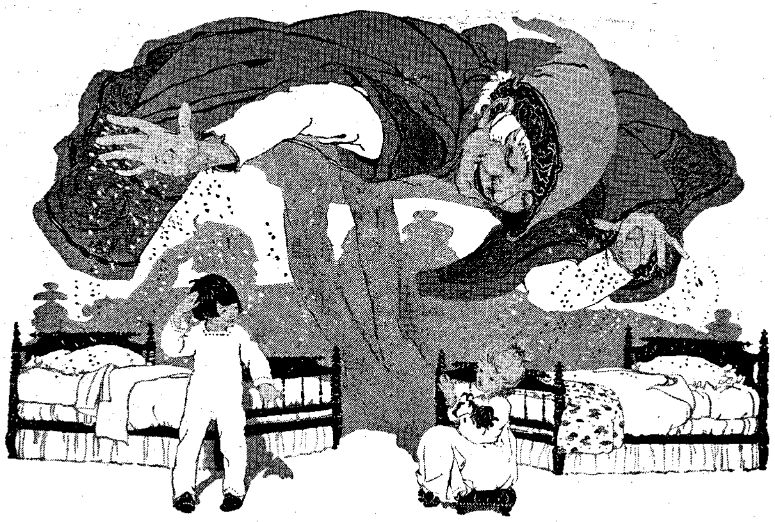
Altho comparatively a young man, Kerensky has been used to handling large affairs, and before his election to the Duma had been chief counsel in several important cases.

"It was in the Duma, however, that his powers had an excellent opportunity for ripening," says Mr. Friedland. "As one of the leaders of the Extreme Left, Kerensky had to wage incessant battle against the sharpest minds and the most astute intellects in Russia. Inspired by the ardent consciousness of high motives, he threw caution to the winds, and spoke his mind freely without fear or favor."

The fearlessness of Kerensky has been amply demonstrated when on occasions it has been necessary for him in the support of his object to defy the President of the Duma. This boldness of the young leader has several times resulted in his being ordered from the Chamber. Mr. Friedland says:

> On more than one occasion the conservative President of the Duma ordered that Kerensky be escorted from the House. Often his stinging and truthful words, flung at the Government representatives who came to the Duma in the interests of the Ministry, made the bureaucrats turn pale. And Kerensky dared to do these things in the days of the dark reaction, knowing all the while that the police were forever watching him.
>
> It was a severe and thorough training in practical affairs that Kerensky went through in his five years in the House. The members of the larger parties could afford to select some one field for their special labors. The deputies in the two little groups of the Left had to be versatile and their leaders, Kerensy and Chkheidze, had to study all the important public problems of Russia, had to display a wide and accurate knowledge of facts, and to address a wary and antagonistic House on a great variety of subjects. Courage, high-mindedness, ceaseless activity, grit, presence of mind, and ready tact—these were the qualities and powers required of Kerensky, and these he seldom failed to display. He was able to make friends where others of the radical wing found irreconcilable enemies.
>
> From the moment that Kerensky became Minister of War in the new Coalition Cabinet he has been indefatigable in his efforts to marshal Russia's forces for combat against the enemy. Over and over again he has made impassioned appeals to the soldiers of his country. In burning words he has urged loyalty, effort, sobriety, and discipline. Of free will he stands committed to the Allies. He has no faith in the desire of the mass of German Socialists to accomplish the downfall of the Hohenzollerns. "I am not a Marxist," he said recently, "but the people of Germany are, and while they hold their present views I believe revolution to be impossible." He is unalterably opposed to the very idea of a separate peace with Germany. To a party of journalists he said: "If the German Deputy, David, supposes that Mr. Chkheidze and I are going to assist in making a separate peace, he will be rudely awakened."

"The Russian revolution," says Mr. Friedland, "has now revealed itself as a social uprising. It is a great, complex, and bewildering actuality. There is only one man to-day in Russia who would seem to be a cementing personality, and he is Kerensky."



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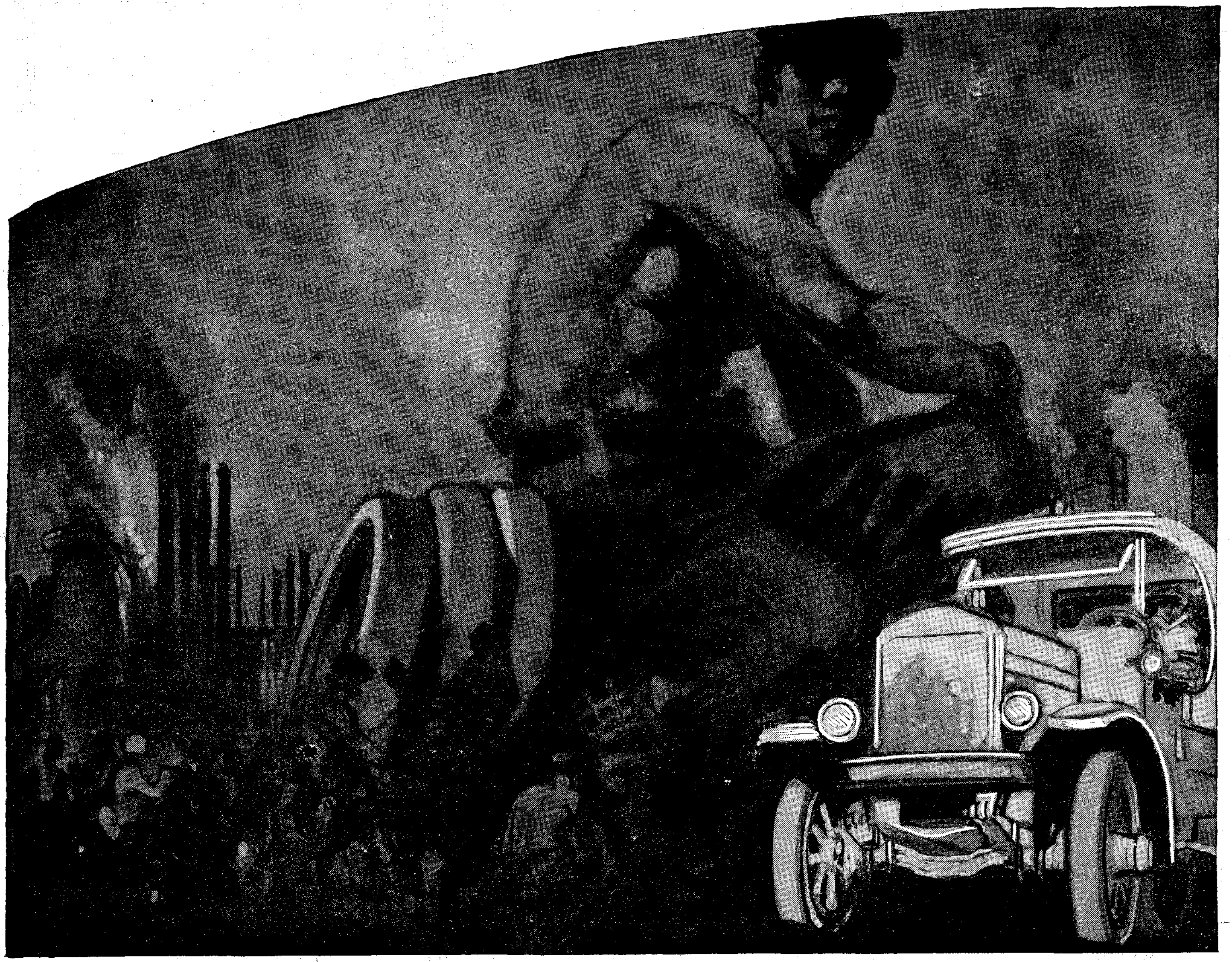

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First came the hard-rubber-base tire, strikingly better than any former tire, yet but a crude promise of Goodyear's present product.

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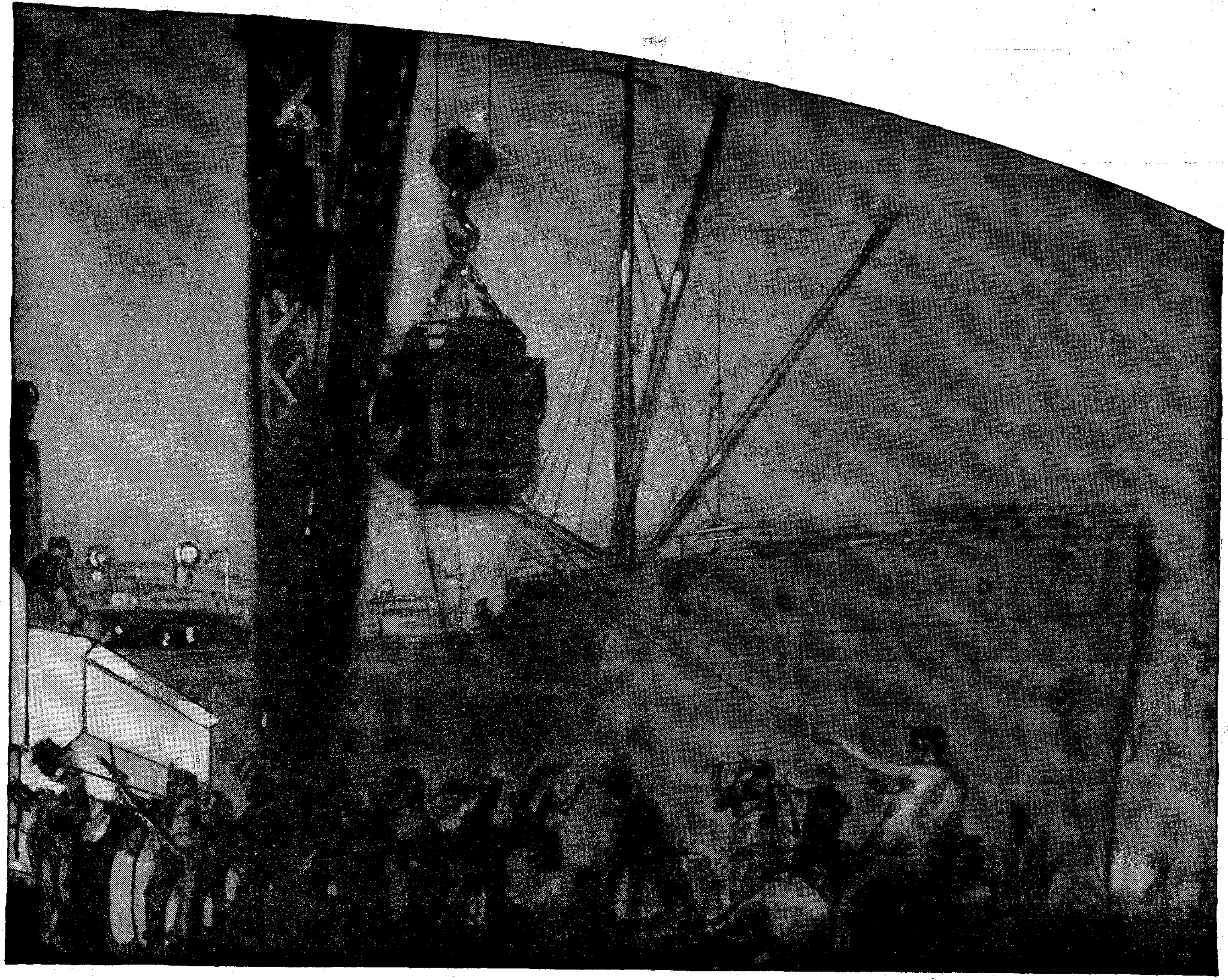
AKRON



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So Goodyear Truck Tires, better, are also better sold.

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GOODYEAR
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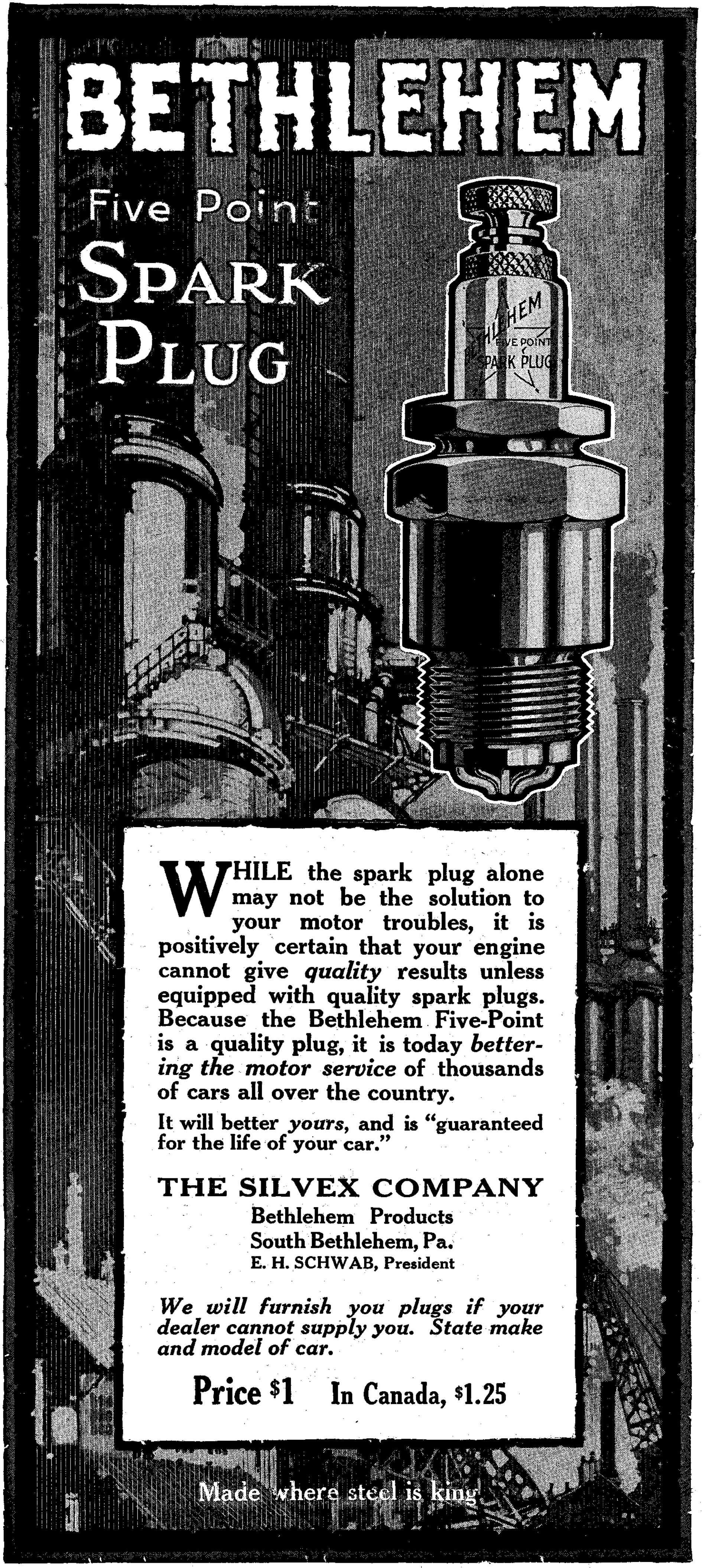

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A DETECTIVE IN NO MAN'S LAND

THE modern soldier must be a Jack of all trades. It is no longer enough to shoot straight and obey orders. He must be an engineer, able to pump the water out of his own trenches and, if possible, make it flow back into the shelter of his enemy. He must be able to cook a meal over a pin-point of flame without attracting the attention of the *Boche's* artillery; he must be an expert at riveting a crumbling trench with any stick of wood which comes to hand. A little knack at surgery, a gift at making himself comfortable under any circumstances whatever, the art of keeping his companions cheerful under a downpour of shells or rain, and a practical knowledge of Indian fighting are commonplace accomplishments expected of every soldier. And, in addition to all this, he is required now and then to become a detective and to solve mysteries as baffling as those over which Corporal Victor triumphed.

Corporal Victor had been transferred to a new section of the front, and was driving a party of staff-officers to a front-line trench when one of the party leaned forward and cautioned him. As the Corporal relates the incident in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

> "Now, be careful," said my passenger, "we are just at Devil's Elbow, and things have a habit of happening there."
>
> Devil's Elbow! What a rush of memories came to me at the name? That awful corner we used to dread in the old Scottish Trials route, and the dream-faces that streamed past in the dark, comrades of those distant days. But the dreaming was rudely broken by the zip of a flying bullet, and as I swung swiftly round the Elbow there was a tap on the car which told of a hit. A hundred and fifty yards on was Suicide's Corner, and the same thing happened again.
>
> "All right now," said my officer, "we're safe; but that sort of thing is getting too common lately. Nobody knows where the bullets come from; but it looks like a sniper inside our own lines."
>
> Next morning I examined the body, and found four holes in the rear door-panels; the shots had gone right through and in a downward, sloping direction. By recalling the position of the car when struck, I worked out a rough idea of the direction from which they had come.

Corporal Victor had been an author before the war, and realized he had a clue to a thundering good plot. In fact, he was so interested that as soon as he had worked out a rough idea of the location of the Devil of Devil's Elbow, he asked permission of his superior officers to solve the puzzle. They were glad enough to let him, for man after man had been killed at these two points without the slightest clew as to where the sniper was hidden. The corporal was given Godspeed and told to try his luck, while two Gurkhas and a Pathan (the most expert stalkers in the world) were assigned to assist him. Corporal Victor describes his detective work in this fashion:

> I made a cylinder of brown paper stretched on a stout wire frame about eighteen inches in diameter. This we oiled and mounted on a pole six feet in height, with a candle inside.
>
> About eleven o'clock at night we started; half an hour later the car was brought to rest 200 yards from the fatal Elbow. I gave the Pathan the paper lantern, telling him to steal quietly to the turn; there to light the candle, then raise it with the pole resting on the ground, taking care that a black line I had marked perpendicularly on it should be on the side where we waited for him; further, he was to remain until he heard a bullet pierce the paper.
>
> Just as he was starting, a horse transport-train came round Suicide's Corner, and the frightened cry of a wounded horse showed that our sniper was at work. The Pathan simply disappeared from our view, and we watched for the lighted lamp. I do not suppose five minutes passed before we saw its glimmer appear, but it seemed three times as long.
>
> Scarcely had we noted its peculiar glow when its light vanished. Almost before I had begun to speculate, the Pathan was back with his lamp. By the light of an electric torch, which we shaded with our overcoats, I examined it. Sure enough, the marksman was a good shot, for he had hit the candle fair and square; the bullet had drilled two neat holes, one on each side of the cylinder walls. By the angle and deflection of the holes it was easy to arrive at the exact direction from which the shot had been fired, as we knew the position in which the lantern had been held, setting it by the black line.
>
> I had provided a light piece of stick of the diameter of a rifle-shot, and by threading it through the two holes I showed the Gurkhas how to take their line from the corner. My explanation had to be given mostly by signs, but the two little beggars very quickly grasped the idea, and, shedding most of their garments, apparently sank into the earth and vanished with their lantern guide, the Pathan remaining with me in case of trouble.
>
> Once or twice the zip-zip droned overhead; a twig from the tree beneath which we sat tumbled at our feet the while we watched the star-shells lob up over the trenches a kilometer distant. It was a quiet night—as nights go—on that sector, and the time passed slowly. By my watch our friends had been absent just over thirty minutes—one of the longest half-hours I ever spent.
>
> I was beginning to think nothing was to come of our venture when a soft rustling in the ditch waked me into expectancy, and the next moment two quaint figures clothed in British overcoats, rifles held at a ludicrous angle on their shoulders, with two black, grinning faces appeared before us. They brought other things besides, which had perhaps better be left to the imagination, but their trophies bore indubitable proof that the coats had not been worn by our Tommies. The rifles were a pattern used by us, and on the end of each was a silencer, which had muffled their shots.
>
> Exactly what had happened I was at no loss to understand; for the details of

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DEALERS Investigate

how it had happened I had to wait till my little friends told some one who understood their language.

* * * * * * *

When they arrived at their corner they took their bearings from my stick in the lantern and followed the line, which led them to a ruined farmhouse. They went through every nook and cranny without any result, for there was scarcely shelter for a cat. At the back, however, was a cow shelter, merely a roof on four poles. This did not seem very promising, but as they wormed their way round it a peculiar little sound came from above and the twang of a flying bullet followed.

Well, it was up in the scant shelter the flimsy roof supplied that two German snipers had made their lair, and through holes in it plied their deadly game. I wonder what they thought in the flash of time that was left to them between consciousness of the presence of their enemy and their journey into the nepenthes of eternity?

* * * * * * *

Devil's Elbow and Suicide's Corner have long since lost their sinister reputation.

TRAGEDIES OF VICTORY

Every death-dealing weapon of earth or sky that makes modern warfare a carnival of carnage, every engine of destruction so far devised by man was utilized by the British in the Messines battle where the very latest instrument of horror—the bomb of boiling oil—introduced for the first time, caused wild panic and devastation.

The attack had been prefaced by ten days during which the German positions were raked by constant shell-fire to cover the final burrowing of the engineers who, like moles, were undermining the enemy's trenches—the culmination of a work that had been going on for a year or more.

A sharp-cut pen-picture of the assault is drawn by Philip Gibbs, the New York *Times* correspondent at field-headquarters, who says:

> Many of the enemy's guns lie battered and buried about the battle-field, and some of his batteries, put out of action by the British bombardment, remain between the new lines and his, but are so covered by the British fire that he has a poor chance of getting them away. His losses in guns, trench-mortars, and machine guns are most alarming to him, for I have no doubt at all, after seeing the frightful effect of the bombardment, that these were destroyed on so great a scale that the number of trophies will not at all represent his actual loss in weapons and material of war.
>
> More terrible to the unfortunate soldiers of the German Army is the devilish punishment inflicted upon them during the past ten days, culminating on that day of the battle when every weapon for the slaughter of men, from the heaviest of high explosives to boiling oil and gas-shells, was let loose upon them in one great tempest of destruction.

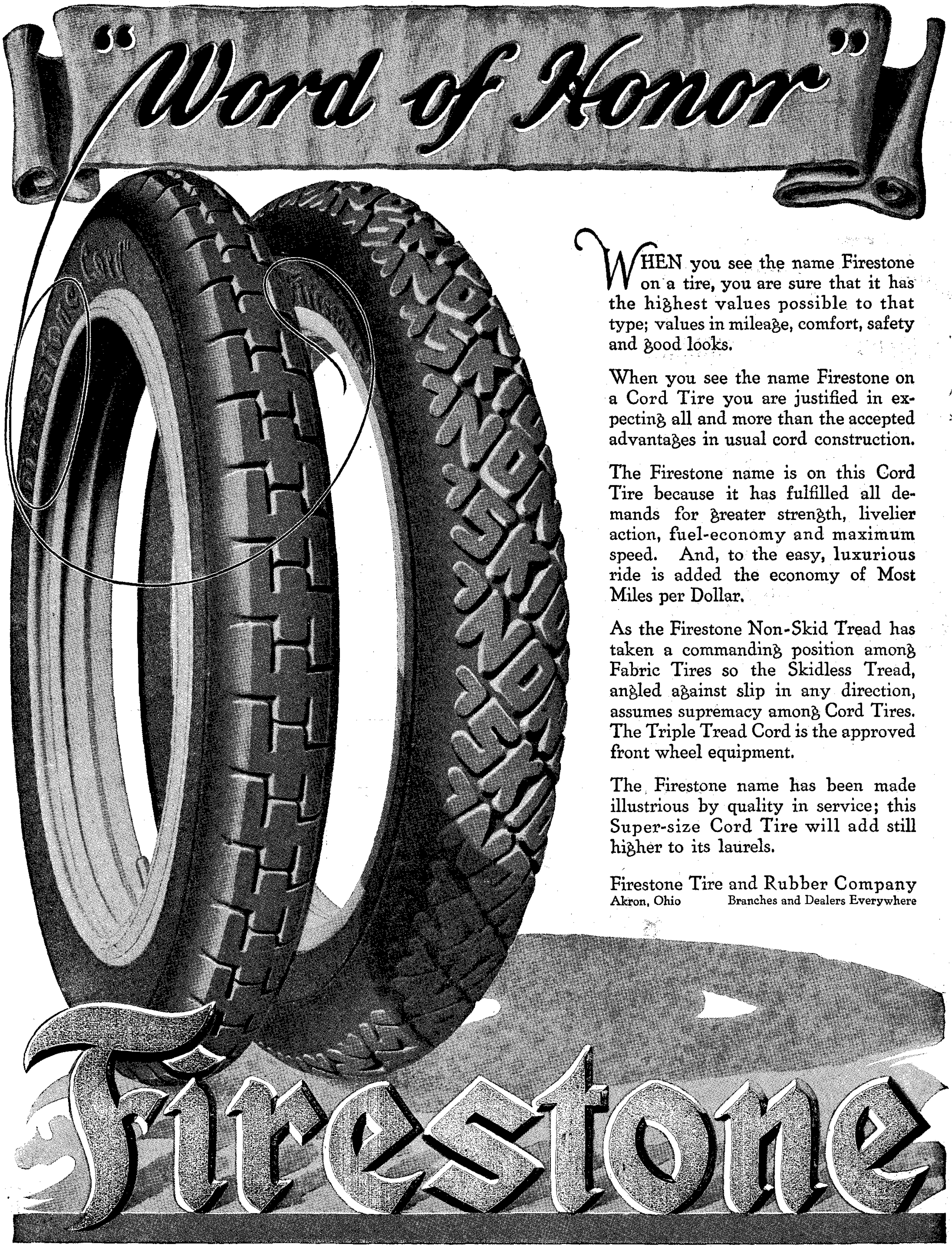
Of the new horror, the oil-bomb, or the "oil-can," as it is called, little can be told, as a description is not permitted. Says *The Times:* "It throws to considerable distances projectiles that are containers of a highly inflammable stuff which burns on concussion, and scatters conflagration over a wide area. We know from prisoners that they caused terror and did an immense amount of harm, both in actual casualties and in starting innumerable fires."

Germans who underwent the terrible experience of the British assault and escaped with their lives hailed capture by the British not alone with resignation but with joy. Something of the spirit of the German soldier in the ranks may be gained from the following description by Mr. Gibbs:

> It is no wonder that after such experiences of British gun-fire German prisoners show no regret at being in British hands. I saw new batches of them to-day, mopped up last night as an aftermath of the battle, young boys and middle-aged men, all very sturdy and strong, and astonishingly clean after their escape from the tumult of that frightful ground by Wytschaete and Messines. They stretched themselves in the sunshine, took their ease in green fields, drinking quarts of water provided by the guards.
>
> "Now we shall go on leave," they said to a British officer. "We are sick of this war."
>
> He spoke to two German boys who had been fighting for a year and who are now only seventeen and look much younger.
>
> "You ought to be spanked and sent home to your mothers," he said. They laughed and said:
>
> "That is what we should like, sir, if you please."
>
> All the prisoners were extraordinarily ignorant of the feeling of hatred they had aroused against them in the world and expected they should be admired for the way they fought. But they want the war to end quickly, and the rank and file do not mind very much whether it ends by a German victory or a German defeat so that it ends somehow.

Something of the havoc wrought by the terrific onslaught upon the Germans may be gained from this description of the scene a day or two after the battle. Mr. Gibbs says:

> Walking to-day by Wytschaete Wood and standing on the lips of those mine-craters which cast up masses of earth and fire on the morning of June 7, I could understand the desire of the German soldiers to see an end to this kind of warfare somehow and anyhow, for it is still a marvel to me that any human beings, still less six thousand of them, should have remained alive to be taken prisoner out of this tortured earth, where every yard was plowed and swept by shell-fire.
>
> I walked to-day through the old German trenches. They are so horribly smashed that only bits of trench, and a few traverses here and there, and concrete emplacements, knocked sideways above the closed entrances of deep tunnels, and dugouts remained among the shell-craters.
>
> Looking down into the mine-craters,



WHEN you see the name Firestone on a tire, you are sure that it has the highest values possible to that type; values in mileage, comfort, safety and good looks.

When you see the name Firestone on a Cord Tire you are justified in expecting all and more than the accepted advantages in usual cord construction.

The Firestone name is on this Cord Tire because it has fulfilled all demands for greater strength, livelier action, fuel-economy and maximum speed. And, to the easy, luxurious ride is added the economy of Most Miles per Dollar.

As the Firestone Non-Skid Tread has taken a commanding position among Fabric Tires so the Skidless Tread, angled against slip in any direction, assumes supremacy among Cord Tires. The Triple Tread Cord is the approved front wheel equipment.

The Firestone name has been made illustrious by quality in service; this Super-size Cord Tire will add still higher to its laurels.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio Branches and Dealers Everywhere

"YES, Rinex Soles *are* better than leather. They look just as well, are much more comfortable and wear decidedly longer. You'll never go back to leather soles once you wear Rinex."

Sole leather, at its best, cannot compete nor compare with Rinex as a sole material. Here is a synthetic product of the world's largest rubber manufacturer, conceived and manufactured for one specific purpose—*shoe-soles.*

Rinex requires no breaking-in. It is comfortable from the very beginning. It imparts the spring and swing of youth to all who wear Rinexed Shoes. Rinex Soles enjoy many other advantages that will be apparent at a glance.

Next pair of shoes you buy, whether for yourself or any other member of the family, tell the clerk you want Rinex Soles. Next pair of shoes you have re-soled, tell the repairman the same thing.

The genuine have "RINEX SOLE" stamped in the shank. Always look for this name.

United States Rubber Company

Sole and Heel Department,
1790 Broadway, New York
60 High Street, Boston

In black, white and tan at first-class shoe-stores and repair-shops.

Rinex Soles

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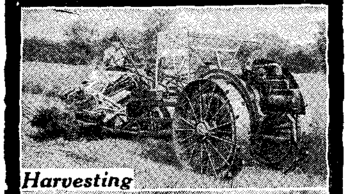
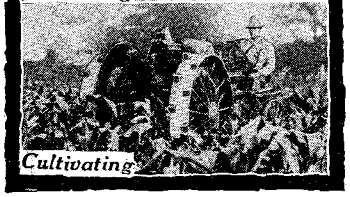
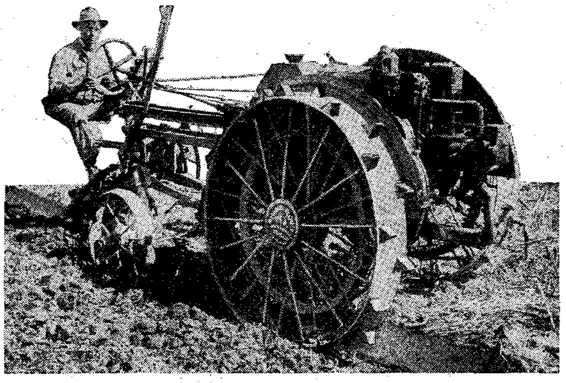




The Moline Line includes:
Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Binders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Loaders, Hay Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Mowers, Manure Spreaders, Plows (Chilled and Steel), Scales, Seeders, Stalk Cutters, Farm Trucks, Vehicles, Wagons; also
Stephens Six Automobiles



Here is the tractor that does all farm work without horses. The operator rides on the tool where he can watch his work closely the same as when using horses. He can turn short, get close to fences, into corners and back with tools attached. In fact, it enables you to do practically ALL your farm work without horses—do it better—quicker—cheaper.

MOLINE ORIGINAL 2 WHEEL **UNIVERSAL TRACTOR**

is the ideal one-man, all-purpose tractor. Being a two-wheel tractor ALL its weight is traction weight. Both its wheels are drive wheels. Weighs only 2,800 lbs., but has the pulling power of tractors weighing 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. more. That's why it DON'T pack the soil. Operates at low cost. Costs less than 4 horses—powerful as five horses. CULTIVATES as well as plows, harrows, discs, etc. Built in the world's largest tractor factory—backed by one of the oldest makers of farm machinery with 51 years' successful manufacturing experience. Write for free folder, giving full particulars.

MOLINE PLOW CO., Dept. 63, Moline, Ill.

the vast Peckham crater, or that by Maedelstede Farm, where the primitive blue clay had been flung up above the topmost strata, I agreed with that German officer who came back dazed as a prisoner and said:

"This is more than human nature itself can suffer."

Mining under the enemy's lines had been carried on, as has been said, for a year or more before the British were ready for the final offensive. The work was done by companies from Australia, New Zealand, and British mining districts. It was dangerous work, too, since the Germans, *suspecting what was going on*, endeavored to check the approach of the British by counter-mining.

"There were frightful moments," says Mr. Gibbs, "when the British miners, who heard the working of picks very close to them, had to be rushed out lest they should be blown into the next world. Their own work was done quickly lest the enemy should discover the secret of these borings beneath their lines before the ammonal with which they were packed detonated."

Here is the story of the final attack as told by Mr. Gibbs:

On the morning of the battle it was in the darkness that the miners relieved each other lest enemy aircraft or eyes that always stared down from the ridges should see and suspect. On the night of June 7 the Australian tunnelers, who had waited for the moment when their year's work would be accomplished by the touch of a little spring on a metal plate from which an electric wire ran to a mine-shaft below Hill 60, assembled in a dugout not far away. They waited for that *moment at dawn with nerves strung* tensely, deeply excited, tho very quiet, at this frightful expectation. They knew exactly the explosive power of those tons of ammonal they packed under the enemy's position. There was always the risk of misadventure, the appalling risk of failure, because it is tricky business, this work of a man-made earthquake.

Every now and then they looked at their wrist-watches. The minutes skipt by, hours dragged. A tall officer there stared at a metal disk with a pointer. He had but to stretch out his hand to tear the earth to pieces, but it was still too soon. At a few minutes to three the men who had been talking were silent. The tall officer had a strained look on his face. There was a great hush in that dugout near Hill 60. The spell of silence was broken at ten minutes past three.

"Fire!" said the officer.

The metal disk was touched. In just one tick of time there was the noise of earth in travail, the rending, rushing noise breaking out into a vast roar, as tho a cliff were falling down a precipice.

The frightful tremor made all the ground rock as if an earthquake had happened. Hill 60 opened and let forth a great eruption of flaming clods. Some English troops took Hill 60 after this explosion, which flung some of them to the ground as they rose at the signal of attack. From craters they dragged a dazed and terror-stricken officer who had lost all his company after that vibration of an electric wire in contact with hellish forces.

Further forward, below Mount Sorrel and Armagh Wood, groups of Wurttemburgers and jaegers rose from holes in the stricken earth and held up trembling hands asking for mercy. They still shook with terror of the mines. Not many of them showed any will to fight. Some of them had to be searched for below ground, cowering in dark pits which had been good deep dugouts and observation-posts with heavy concrete protection. Now all were smashed.

Of the work of the flying squadrons, composed of the Royal Flying Corps, which acted as scouts, watchers, and signalers for the gunners, Mr. Gibbs says "they did daredevil, reckless, and almost incredible things."

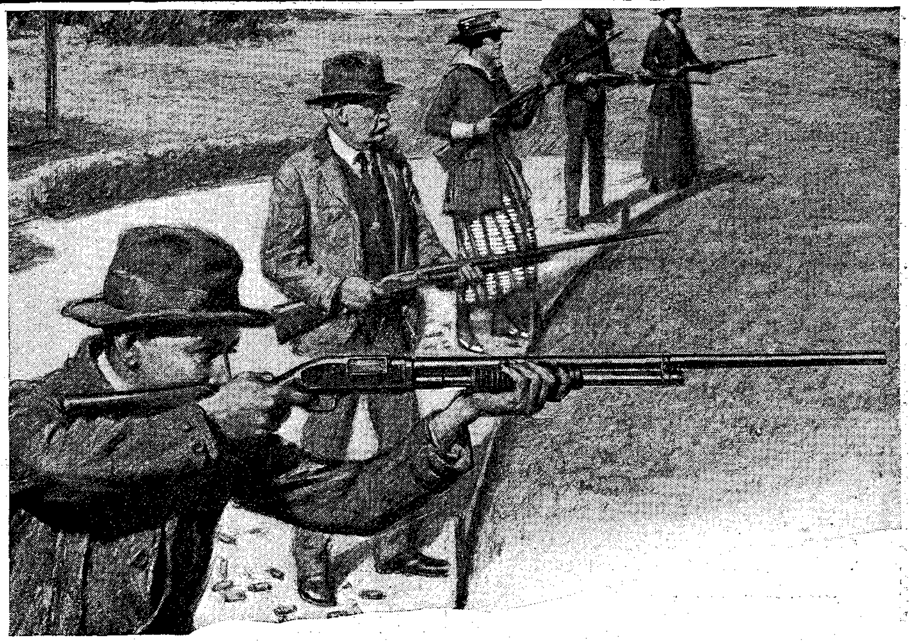
One man's flight, told in his own dry words, is like a wild nightmare of an airman's dream. He flew to a German airdrome and circled around. A German machine gun spat out bullets at him. The airman saw it, swooped over it, and fired at the gunner. He saw his bullets hit the gun. The man ceased to fire, screamed, and ran for cover. Then the airman flew off, chased trains, and fired into their windows.

He flew over small bodies of troops on the march, stopt, fired, and scattered them. Afterward he met a convoy going to Comines and he circled over their heads, hardly higher than their heads, and fired into them. Near Warneton he came upon troops massing for a counter-attack and made a new attack, inflicting casualties, and making them run in all directions.

Another man found himself under fire by Archies mounted on lorries. He dived and fired on the gunners, who ran away and hid. One flying-man attacked and silenced four machine-gun teams in strong emplacements. Others cleared trenches of German soldiers, who scuttled like rabbits into dugouts. They fired everything they carried, anything which would kill the enemy or destroy his material. Having used up all his Lewis-gun ammunition upon the marching troops, one lad fired his signal-rockets at the next group of men he saw.

They flew at the field-gunners and put them to flight, at heavy guns crawling along the roads on caterpillar-wheels, at transport-wagons, motor-lorries, and one motor-car, whose passengers, if they live, will never forget that sudden rush of wings four feet overhead, with a spasm of bullets about them. The airplane was so low that the pilot thought he would crash into the motor-car, but he just planed clear of it as the driver steered it sharply into a ditch, where he overturned with the five occupants. The airman went on his journey, scattered 500 infantry, and returned home after a long flight, never higher than 500 feet above the ground.

Meanwhile, during the progress of the battle, the air-squadrons appointed for artillery-observation work were all over the enemy's batteries, signaling to the British gunners and sending back O. K., flashed when the counter-battery work was effective. There were an amazing number of O. K.'s. One air-squadron



"Pull"—Bang—"Smash"

That's the country-wide noise of the hour! Today, out at the country clubs, instead of the old familiar "Fore" of the golfer and the "Whack" of his driver, you hear the "Pull"—Bang—"Smash" of the trapshooters—for they are the sportsmen of the hour.

There's no need to give up all sport this year. But now's your chance to get in on a sport that's timely and really vital. Hang up your golf bag this summer and get a gun—join the big army of trapshooters.

Easy to "get onto"

At the traps you always find an "old hand" glad to stand by and coach you while you shoot your first string. You will soon "get onto" the flying targets. In trapshooting you don't aim as you do in shooting at a fixed target. You just keep your eye on that little flying "bird" and your gun instinctively follows into line.

Once you fit a gunstock to your shoulder and "get onto" the flying target, you are a confirmed trapshooter. You will be surprised, too, at the amount of fun you can get for the money.

There is undoubtedly a club in your own neighborhood where you can start right in. But if the trapshooters in your neighborhood haven't organized yet, write to us and we will help get the club started. While you are making arrangements for a permanent club you can use a hand-trap to practice up with—inexpensive but good sport.

Starting the sport right—the gun to use

To start trapshooting right it is most important to get the right sort of gun.

To handle well, and permit quick and accurate pointing, a gun must be properly balanced. It must not be muzzle-heavy or have too much of its weight in the breech or in the stock.

The choice of those who know

On account of its safety, strength, lightness and balance, the beauty of its lines, the mechanical correctness of its design, the Winchester shotgun has been classed by critical experts "The Perfect Gun." It is the choice of trapshooters the country over. Its action is smooth and sure and its ejection positive.

The Winchester shotgun is made in both the hammer and hammerless models. The Model 12, hammerless, is made in the standard 12 and 16 gauges and also in the lighter 20 gauge—more popular with women and new shooters because of its lightness and very slight recoil. The ammunition for the 20 gauge gun costs less.

The Model 97, 12 and 16 gauges, is made for those who prefer a slide forearm repeating gun with a hammer. It is practically the same as the Model 12 but with hammer action.

What the name "Winchester" means

The Winchester Company is the greatest organization of small arms experts in the world. It makes a gun that cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.

No Winchester barrel varies one one-thousandth of an inch from a straight line, or one one-thousandth of an inch in diameter.

Every gun or rifle that bears the name "Winchester" is fired over fifty times with excess loads for strength, smooth action and accuracy.

All Winchester barrels are finished by the Bennett Process, which gives the barrel a finish that lasts a lifetime; hard to scratch and resists rust.

This care in manufacturing explains why Winchesters are used by experts everywhere.

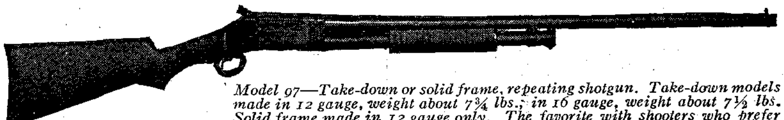
Write for the Winchester Catalog

For more detailed description of these guns ask your dealer for the new 1917 Winchester catalog, or send direct to us for it.

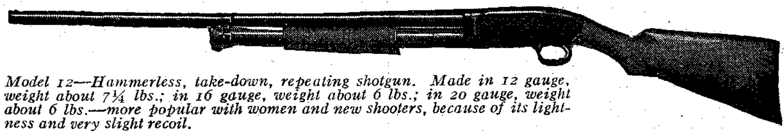
We have prepared an interesting illustrated booklet on the Sport of Trapshooting. Your dealer can supply you with one, or we will send you a copy free upon request.

Find out about trapshooting at once. Go out to the club next Saturday and get started.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company
Dept. 48 New Haven, Conn.

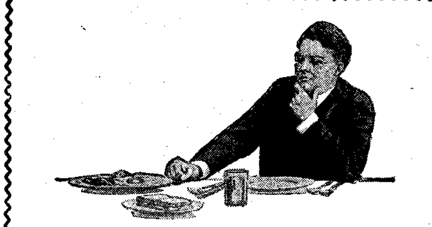


Model 97—Take-down or solid frame, repeating shotgun. Take-down models made in 12 gauge, weight about 7¾ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs. Solid frame made in 12 gauge only. The favorite with shooters who prefer a slide forearm repeating gun with a hammer.



Model 12—Hammerless, take-down, repeating shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7¼ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 6 lbs.; in 20 gauge, weight about 6 lbs.—more popular with women and new shooters, because of its lightness and very slight recoil.

WINCHESTER
World Standard Guns and Ammunition



No Bran
No Appetite

No bran in the morning often means no appetite at night.

Bran is Nature's laxative. Without it, fine foods clog.

Pettijohn's is a morning dainty rich in bran. Everybody likes it. And it starts the day aright.

See what a difference it makes in one week. You will never again, we think, return to a branless diet.

Start tomorrow morning.

Pettijohn's
Rolled Wheat—25% Bran

A breakfast dainty whose flavory flakes hide 25 per cent unground bran.

Pettijohn's Flour—75 per cent fine patent flour with 25 per cent bran flakes. Use like Graham flour in any recipe.

Both sold in packages only.

(1603)

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Become a lawyer and big success awaits you. Legally trained men win high positions in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent--be a leader. Thousands of lawyers are earning

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These are the men who, year after year, specify

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on the basis of proven results.

Such concerns as Packard, Studebaker and Maxwell choose Detroit Twist Drills because they get more holes—better holes—with less expense for power.

Find out what Detroit Twist Drills will do on your own work. Address

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

alone helped a group of heavies to silence seventy-two batteries. Everywhere over the battle-ground the air-scouts were out and about watching the progress of the infantry, speaking to them by signals, picking up answers, flying back to headquarters with certain information, so that the battle was helped enormously by this quick intelligence.

It was a day of triumph for the Royal Flying Corps and for all those boys with wings on their breasts who, after their day's flight, come down to the French *estaminets* to rattle ragtime on untuned pianos, to give glad eyes to any pretty girl about, to fling themselves into the joy of life which they risk so lightly.

The work of the British airmen was so thoroughly effective that the enemy's air-force was completely blocked. During the night before the battle hundreds of British planes stole over the German lines during a brief interval while the moon was hidden by clouds, and they were well behind the lines when the battle opened. They hovered above the enemy's airdromes and, keeping them constantly under fire, prevented the machines from getting into action. Far back of the lines, after the beginning of the actual engagement, the British fliers sought out troops in town, hamlet, and village, and when they had gathered, the airmen swooped down upon them and scattered them with a fusillade.

Something of the nature of the work of the miners that made the great British victory at Messines possible is told by Perry Robinson in the New York *Sun*. He says:

> The most destructive of all the mines we exploded was at the famous Hill 60, southeast of Ypres, where it seems that two-thirds of a company of Wurttembergers were entirely wiped out. The few survivors of the company who fell into our hands were utterly broken. The work of making the mine had been going on for a long time. The tunneling work was done by English and Welsh miners.
>
> In the course of this operation they many times had the Germans tunneling close to them, and on one occasion stopt work on their gallery to allow the Germans, who were tunneling diagonally across the same path, to pass ahead of them. Another time something happened to the German workings which caused a landslide in one of our chambers on top of one of our charges of explosives, which fortunately did not go off. Again a similar thing buried two of our listeners at the end of their gallery and one of them was not dug out for forty hours.
>
> The share which digging plays in such warfare as this is enormous. The Germans are most industrious diggers themselves. There was a case recently where they dug, as our airmen learned the next morning, a four-mile stretch in a single night across our positions east of Monchy. That performance was at least rivaled here by the New-Zealanders, who, after the advance, and tho they had been fighting throughout the day, set to work and by Thursday evening had dug a first-class six-foot trench along the whole of their new front and slept that night at the bottom.
>
> Another notable feat was that of a northern battalion, who, starting immediately behind their attack, had, in spite of the German barrage, dug a trench six feet deep clean up to our new front by nightfall.

BEANING THE H. C. L.

WHEN the United States went to war it was at once faced by the serious problem of what to do with the most bellicose part of its population—the boys under military age. They are the most warlike and the most energetic citizens. They were determined to do something now that we were at war, and when a boy between twelve and seventeen starts off to "do something" it is liable to mean trouble for the poor slow grownups. In Germany, in France, and in England the inevitable disorganization of education and the fact that adults can not look after boys so carefully have resulted in several developments not altogether pleasant. But that is beside the point. Here in America a liability has been turned into an asset by the simple expedient of giving a boy crazy to do something a chance to do it. The boys are to play a part, and no mean part, in an Allied victory—by beans.

"Every Scout Feed a Soldier!" is the slogan. There's plenty of land in the United States to feed the Allies, and enough seed to raise the crop. Beans, which the Scouts will make their chief crop, are absurdly easy to raise. The shortage is in labor, and in recognition of this fact the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America issued on April 9—quick action, that—the following emergency resolution:

> *Whereas*, Congress has declared that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, and
>
> *Whereas*, each member of the Boy Scouts of America is definitely obligated by the Scout oath to do his duty to his country, and
>
> *Whereas*, the combined strength of the Boy Scouts of America, now including 210,000 boys and 58,000 men, forms a potential asset to the country for coöperative effort, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That every officer and member of the Boy Scouts of America be urged, in addition to the service they will render the police and civic authorities in their home cities, to definitely assist in the development of the plans which the National Council has made with the following organizations:
>
> First, *The Department of Agriculture* and the Council of National Defense. To cooperate in the extension and development of home gardens, under the slogan, "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier."
>
> Secondly, *The American National Red Cross*. To coöperate with the Red Cross through its local chapters in meeting their responsibilities occasioned by the state of war.
>
> Thirdly, *The Navy Department*. To co-

PRACTICAL AMERICA— AND THE FRANKLIN CAR

AMERICANS are at heart a practical people. There is something in them that responds to Thrift; something that makes them ashamed of extravagance and waste.

They may get off the track occasionally, but they always come back to the main road of efficiency and common-sense.

$300,000,000 Wasted in Gasoline and Tires Every Year

The average American is busy. Outside his business he lets others do his thinking. He thinks with his crowd.

He did this on motor cars. He bought dead weight and rigidity, ponderous machinery and big wheel base.

He lugged around radiators and plumbing, a water-cooling system of 177 parts.

He *paid the price* in upkeep and depreciation, tire destruction, gasoline waste.

It cost him about $600,000,000 a year and did not give him the comfort of the flexible, easy riding Franklin, with its *world's record of economy in cost of operation.*

There is no middle ground in this thrift question.

A car has it—or it has not.

Like easy riding comfort—if thrift is there it proves itself.

Take the tire question, for instance.

If the owner of a *heavy machine* uses his car as freely as the Franklin owner uses his scientific-light-weight car, in three years he will buy *four sets of tires* to the Franklin's two—and the tires alone will cost him nearly *three times* what they cost the Franklin owner.

There never was a more complete demonstration of a *principle* than the way every *thrift-record* in the fine car class has been established by the *Franklin Car.*

Efficiency Standards Established for Motor Cars

Gasoline! Franklin National Economy Test, May 1, 1914—94 Franklin Cars in all parts of the country averaged 32.8 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

And again May 1, 1915—137 Franklin Cars averaged 32.1 miles to the gallon.

And again in the Yale University Fuel Economy Test, when Professor Lockwood and Arthur B. Brown, M. E., established the fact that the Franklin Car uses less gasoline per mile than any other car with six or more cylinders.

Oil! In the New York to Chicago Oil Test the Franklin Car ran 1046 miles on one gallon of oil.

Power! Efficiency Test by the Worcester Polytechnic Institute demonstrated that the Franklin delivers 84.4 per cent. of its engine power at the rear wheels.

Tires! The five-year National Tire average of Franklin owners is 10,203 miles.

Investment Value! If you can find a used Franklin for sale, you will pay *twenty per cent. more for it* than for any other fine car in proportion to its first cost and the use it has had.

American Motor Cars Carry More People than the Railroads

The more this country gets down to stern *realities* the bigger place there is for the Franklin Car.

There is nothing new in the Thrift of the Franklin—only more people are recognizing it.

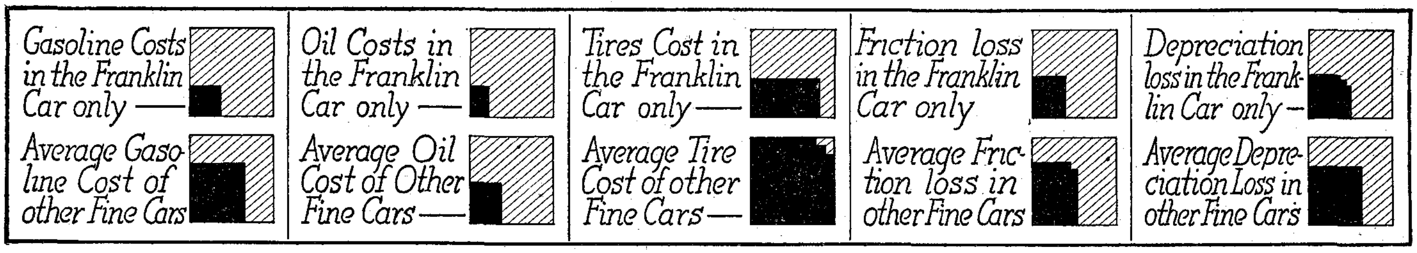
The Franklin owner has nothing to change, nothing to explain or excuse.

He is using his car more instead of less, because it is primarily a car of *utility*, owned and operated on a *Thrift basis.*

It must be gratifying to him that he saw these things *before* the call to National Thrift.

Touring Car	2280 lbs.	$1950.00
Runabout	2160 lbs.	1900.00
Four-Pass. Roadster	2280 lbs.	1950.00
Cabriolet	2485 lbs.	2750.00
Sedan	2610 lbs.	2850.00
Brougham	2575 lbs.	2800.00
Town Car	2610 lbs.	3100.00
Limousine	2620 lbs.	3100.00

All Prices F. O. B. Syracuse



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NON-BURN ASBESTOS BRAKE LINING

When safety hangs by a fibre—look well to that fibre

It's the asbestos *fibre* that counts in brake linings, and high-grade fibre grows scarcer every day.

Another argument for *Non-Burn*, for it's mined and made at Asbestos Headquarters—by Johns-Manville. We learned the value of fibre selection years ago, making linings and blocks for big hoists—and today our experts choose for *Non-Burn* only the choicest asbestos.

It's this quality of raw material that justifies your asking for *Non-Burn* when you buy a car—and insisting on it when re-equipping.

TO THE TRADE—*Non-Burn* is sold only through jobbers and dealers—on an exceptionally attractive basis. Write for details.

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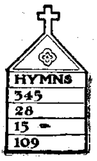
New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 55 Large Cities

When you think of Asbestos you think of Johns-Manville



Who Wrote "The Doxology"—"Nearer, My God, to Thee"—"Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove"—"A Charge to Keep I Have"—"Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep"—"Awake, My Soul, Stretch Every Nerve"—"Blest Be The Tie That Binds"—"Rock of Ages Cleft for Me"? *In fact, many of* **The Hymns** which in childhood we learn and cherish through life; which at the bier of some beloved one we listen to with moist eye; which at the close of a happy Sabbath day we sung at the seashore, in the mountains or at the fireside. **We Love** to hear them sung again and again and never tire of them. Some of life's tenderest chords are inseparably bound up with these hymns, so that in death they are the touchstones for sorrowing hearts that revere our memory. No book could afford you greater spiritual refreshment than just such a work as is here brought to your notice. Get it and read it; you'll sing these hymns with new meaning in them—the hymns you love **So Well?**

Bishop Vincent says: "It is invaluable in promoting hymn services."
☞ A book indispensable to a full appreciation of favorite hymns.

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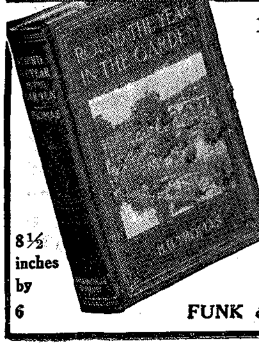

Round the Year in the Garden

By H. H. Thomas, author of many popular books on the subject. This is a practical guide to the care of the soil and the planting and raising of a very numerous variety of flowers and vegetables.

It is, moreover, beautiful as a gift book or for your own enjoyment as a gallery of exquisite flowers, etc. 12 splendid color plates and 64 full-page half-tones beautify its pages.

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What To Do Each Month in the Garden

is shown with directness and practicality in its pages. In a hasty glance through the index the eye falls upon such subjects as Lawns, Berries, Asters, Chrysanthemums, Roses, Climbing Plants, Dahlias, Expense of Gardens, Fertilizer, Flower Borders, Frost, Greenhouses, Hardy Annuals, Hedges, Kitchen Gardens, Lilies, Vegetables, Rock Gardens, Rotation of Crops, and a host of other things connected with gardens and gardening.

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operate with the Navy Department in organizing an emergency coast patrol along the seacoast towns.

"Every Scout Feed a Soldier!" That means the 268,000 will feed, on land at present uncultivated, with crops not considered in agricultural estimates, half the army raised by the first draft! Will they do it? We believe they will. Not because the project has been received with enthusiasm, altho that will help—enthusiasm won't last through a hot July afternoon spent in pulling weeds—but the knowledge of what that work means to the country will send the Scout back next day looking for more. The Scouts know, too, and they are teaching their friends what it means. They can repeat by heart Colonel Roosevelt's letter which we quote here:

> Office of
> THEODORE ROOSEVELT
> April 20, 1917.
>
> MY DEAR MR. WEST:
>
> Through you I cordially indorse what Mr. Hoover has said about the Scouts. Mr. Hoover is quite right in saying that the services to our country should be partly in supplying ships and food, altho, of course, it is even more important that we should send our soldiers to the firing-line, and it is only thus that we can display the true American spirit. We should eliminate all waste and stimulate food-production at every point. I think Mr. Hoover's suggestion that the Scouts should take as their own province the stimulation of bean-production is particularly good. Let each Scout start a garden and thereby help to feed the soldiers.
>
> With all good wishes,
> Faithfully yours,
> (Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
>
> MR. JAMES E. WEST,
> Chief Scout Executive,
> Fifth Avenue Building
> New York City, N. Y.

Another proof of their resolution which rings true is the boys' decision to protect the small gardens and orchards from thieves. A Boy Scout who stands guard under a tree loaded with ripe cherries is not only a worker in his country's interest but a hero.

The idea of camps in connection with farming is being made a feature of the plan in the Western States, particularly California. There it is proposed to raise an "Army of Food-Supply," composed of boys and men over military ages, which shall camp out in the ranches and work on the farms and orchards two weeks in every month. California is very short of labor, and by this scheme it is expected that the crops of the State can be increased by some almost incredible figure. The boys and the men directing them mean business.

Some of the details of the project are outlined by Mr. Benson, in charge of the Government's farm-extension work, in an article in the New York *Tribune:*

"This Boy-Scout movement alone means

more than 2,000,000 new gardens throughout the country this spring," said Mr. Benson. "In addition to raising a garden himself, each Scout is pledged to persuade nine other persons, not Scouts, to raise gardens. That makes ten gardens per Scout—and there are 218,000 Scouts, not counting the adults in the organization. These millions of gardens will furnish an addition to the food-supply which the nation will appreciate more next fall than it does now."

A plan by which the United States Army can be furnished with millions of pounds of balanced rations on a few hours' notice, through the cooperation of the Boy Scouts, was revealed by Mr. Benson. Boy Scouts all over the country will be instructed in scientific methods of preserving the surplus food-products of their gardens. They will be taught how to prepare a balanced ration in one-pound packages especially for army use.

One of these packages will be sufficient to feed a soldier for one day, if on short rations. Normally, a soldier would eat one at a meal. The food will be compact and a marching soldier could carry several days' provisions in his knapsack.

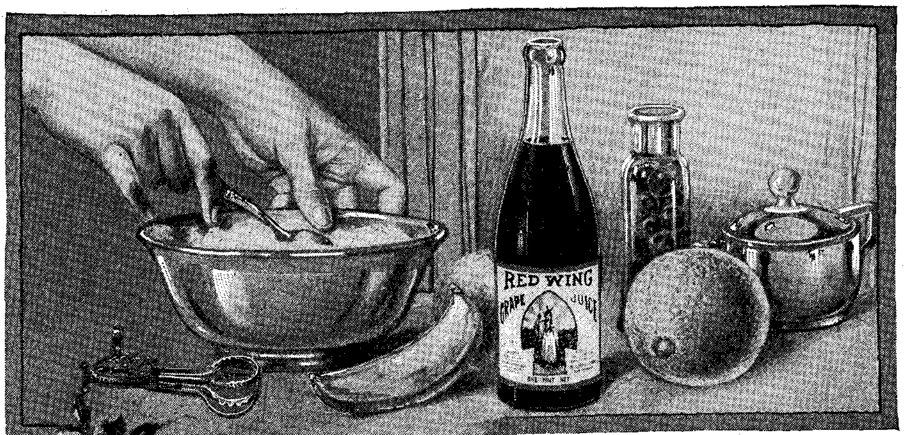
Millions of these one-pound packages of food will be stored by Boy Scouts under the direction of the Scout masters. When the Government needs the food for its soldiers, the War Department will communicate with the Boy Scout headquarters here. Immediately telegrams will be sent to Scout masters all over the country. They will at once ship the rations from their districts to a central distributing point named by the Government. Within a few hours, rations enough to equip a great army will be pouring in.

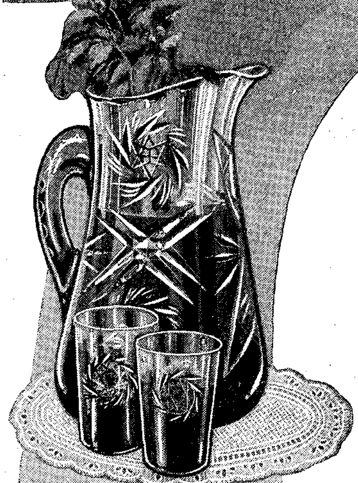
The basis of the one-pound ration will be either spaghetti, rice, or hominy. With this, in scientifically balanced proportions, will be meat, potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, and onions. The ration can be heated in the can, thus furnishing a soldier a quick, appetizing, and nourishing meal.

Making 2,000,000 gardens is to be only a part of the Boy Scouts' work. They are to make their gardens 100 per cent. efficient by not allowing a single pea or potato to go to waste. Mr. Benson strongly urges all amateur gardeners to do the same.

"A little boy, who learned canning from our department, wrote me that he had raised four gardens from one little piece of ground. His spring crop, he said, was one garden, his summer crop a second, and his fall crop a third. His fourth was a 'winter garden.' He said it had twenty-seven rows, and eighteen hills to a row. Each hill, he added, was a one-quart jar filled with preserved vegetables which his other three gardens had produced. In his 'winter garden' he had 'one row' of corn on the cob, two 'rows' of corn off the cob, and one 'row' each of carrots, spinach, cauliflower, cabbage, and other vegetables.

"Canning will be just as important a part of the Boy Scouts' work as raising vegetables. If they didn't preserve their surplus, there would be an oversupply of food in districts where there were many Boy Scouts, while in a district a hundred miles away there might be a serious shortage. If the Boy Scouts have their surplus canned, they can ship it to relieve the shortage elsewhere, avoiding the risks and difficulties of shipping fresh vegetables. The economic value of any garden is largely dependent on the ability of the owner to can his produce."





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Red Wing Grape Juice is economical any way you use it. It goes further—from 25 to 50 per cent further. This is because it is better and richer.

Used as a beverage, water should be added to Red Wing, because Red Wing retains its richness, flavor, body and color even when appreciably diluted.

RED WING GRAPE CUP

Put a small block of ice in a two-quart glass pitcher. Slice in one orange, a banana, two or three pieces of pineapple, and add such berries as are in season. Pour over this one quart of water and one pint of **RED WING** Grape Juice. Decorate with mint and allow to stand until seasoned.

RED WING the GRAPE JUICE With the Better Flavor

RED WING SHERBET

½ pint Red Wing Grape Juice
½ pint boiling water
1 package lemon or orange gelatine

Dissolve gelatine in one-half pint boiling water and add the grape juice. Freeze until firm. Garnish with maraschino cherries

As a base or flavoring for punches, ices and desserts, a little Red Wing goes a long way.

RED WING HIGH BALL

Place a small block of ice in an eight-ounce glass, fill half full with **RED WING** Grape Juice, and add plain or carbonated water. Mix thoroughly.

The superior excellence of Red Wing Grape Juice is due to the genuine purity of it. It is just the pure, free juice from the first light crush of the finest select New York State Concord grapes. It comes to you unadulterated and unfermented—just as it leaves the grape.

Try the Red Wing recipes given here. You will readily see their economy, and they are uncommonly delicious. Our booklet, mailed free on request, gives a score or more of other Red Wing recipes.

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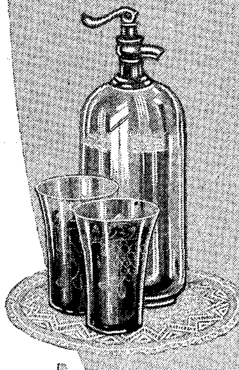

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GRAPE JUICE
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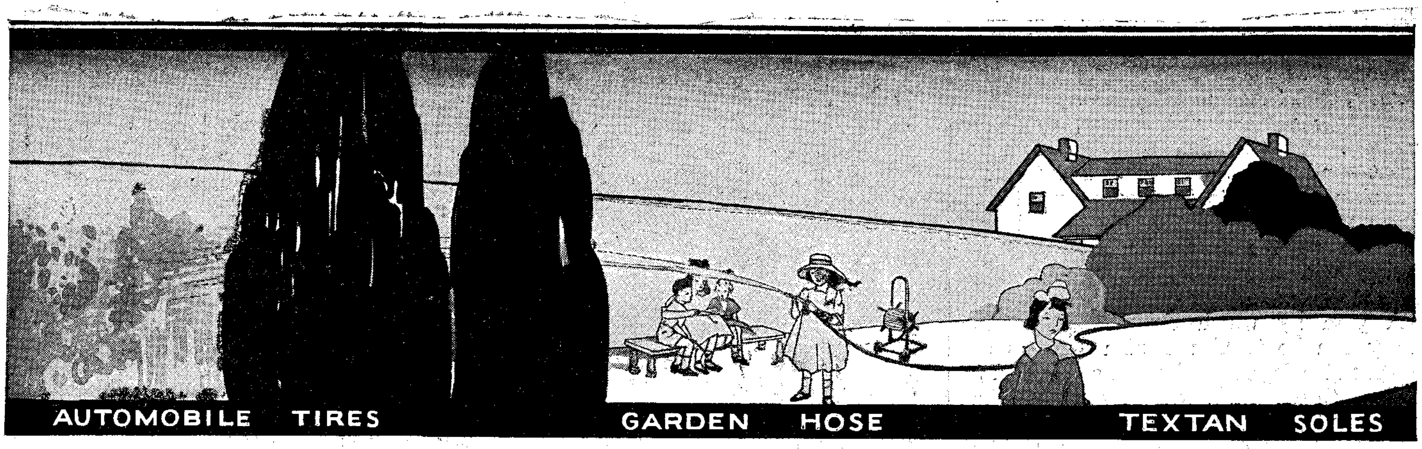
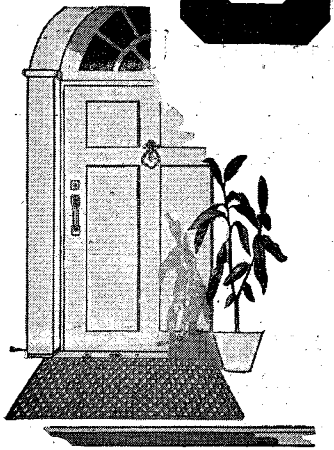


GOODRICH



PERFORATED DOOR MATS
RUBBER MATTING

GOODRICH IN THE AMERICAN HOME

THUS runs a riddle of the nursery:

> What is it that is *hard* as *iron*, yet *soft* as *velvet*;
> *Firm* as *rock*, yet *yielding* as *wax*;
> Which *grows* to a *giant*, and *shrivels* to a *dwarf*;
> And the *more* you *knock it down*, the *faster* it *jumps up*?

All the world knows the *answer*. It is RUBBER, that queer Protean product the B. F. Goodrich Company adapts from Nature in a *thousandfold forms* for a *thousandfold uses* in our homes.

TRADE MARK

GOODRICH rubber does not need to knock at the door of the American Home for entrance. It is always IN and OF the Home—the ever-present, ever-dependable FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

From *mother* and *father* to baby; from gray-haired grandfather to each romping youngster, it is play-fellow, work-fellow, protector, comforter.

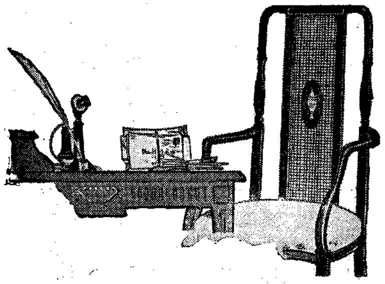
There is this *apt* and *truthful* saying out at Akron, "*Goodrich rubber goes with you from the cradle to the grave.*"

For throughout life, whether you *walk* on TEXTAN SOLES, or *ride* on GOODRICH TIRES; whether you thrill with joy, or suffer with pain and sorrow; Goodrich Rubber, making your path *smoother* and *softer, brings you* HOME.

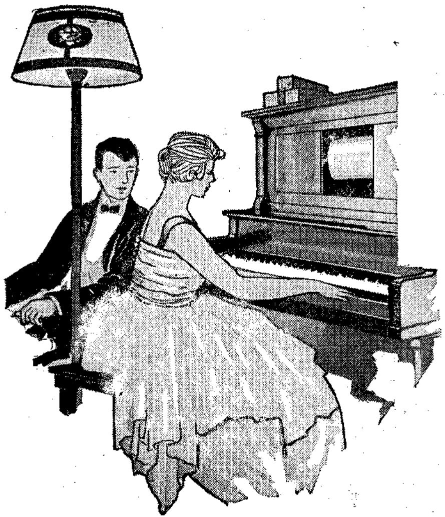
EVERYWHERE *at home* Goodrich Rubber awaits you. As you enter your gate, a Goodrich hose is spraying lawn and garden. A Goodrich mat greets you at the head of the steps.

You enter the house, Goodrich rubber at half a hundred posts is busy with half a hundred duties.

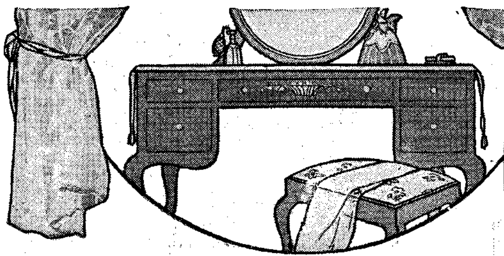
Were you to take a census of what Goodrich rubber is doing for your home, its revelations would astound you.



RUBBER BANDS
ERASERS



PLAYER PIANO TUBING



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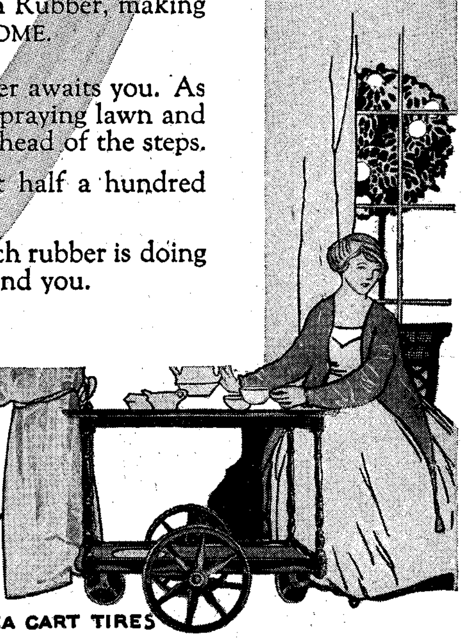
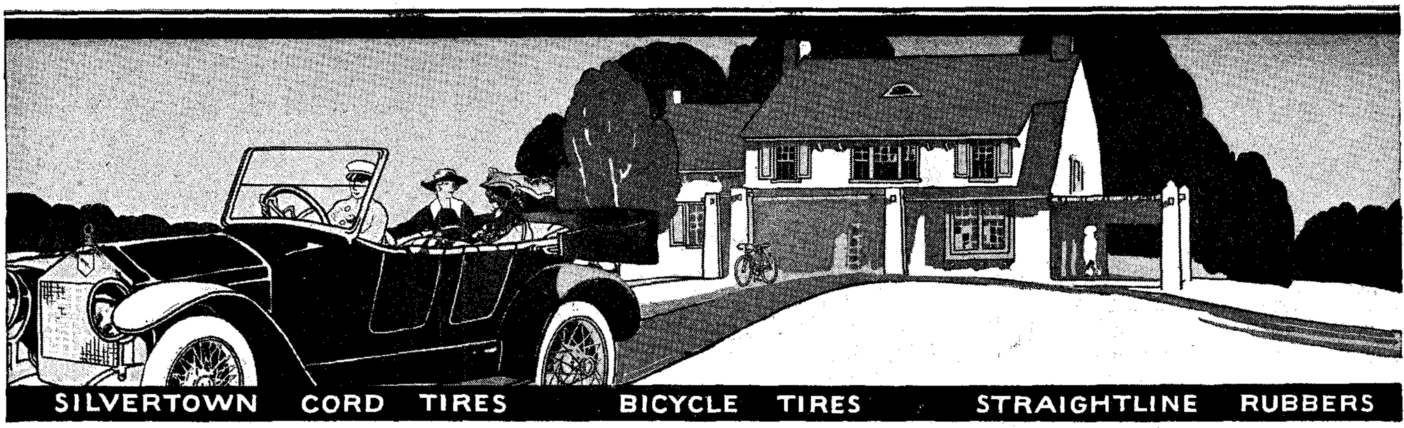
FACIAL BRUSHES



TEA CART TIRES

FAIR LIST PRICES



SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES BICYCLE TIRES STRAIGHTLINE RUBBERS

GOODRICH

YOU know, of course, that in your bathroom Goodrich mats, rubber sponges, hose for the spray and shower, plumbing fixtures are Goodrich Rubber: but it is not likely you know that melody is breathed from your player piano on account of Goodrich rubber tubing.

You realize that the erasers and rubber bands in your library are Goodrich rubber, but it is not likely you realize the light from your reading lamp comes along Goodrich insulated wire.

You realize that delight from your motor car springs from Goodrich Silvertown Cord or Black Safety Tread tires, but you hardly realize the Goodrich tires on your carpet sweeper and vacuum cleaner.

If it is raining, you remember with relief and satisfaction the waterproof coats, Straightline rubbers and Hipress Boots in your closet; but you rarely think that when you talk over the telephone with your friends and relatives, you are speaking into a Goodrich hard rubber mouthpiece and listening at a Goodrich hard rubber receiver.

GO into the kitchen, and you find Goodrich rubber tiling and rubber carpet are on the floor; Goodrich rubber brushes for cleaning bottles and rubber gloves for washing dishes, Goodrich rubber drain mats are at the sink.

Go into the bedroom, and you turn on the electric light with a Goodrich hard rubber key, and Goodrich insulated wire.

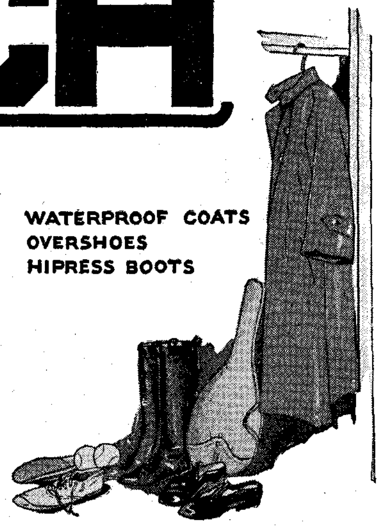
Go into the nursery, and the children play with Goodrich rubber balls.

All over the household there is this *realized* and *unrealized* dependence on Goodrich rubber.

Because it is the Silent Servant in the House, saving mother many a step, easing the work on her hands, and sparing her nerves; because it is playfellow of the young and comforter of the old; because it binds the home with a clinging, pliant band of service, GOODRICH is RUBBER to the *American Home.*

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

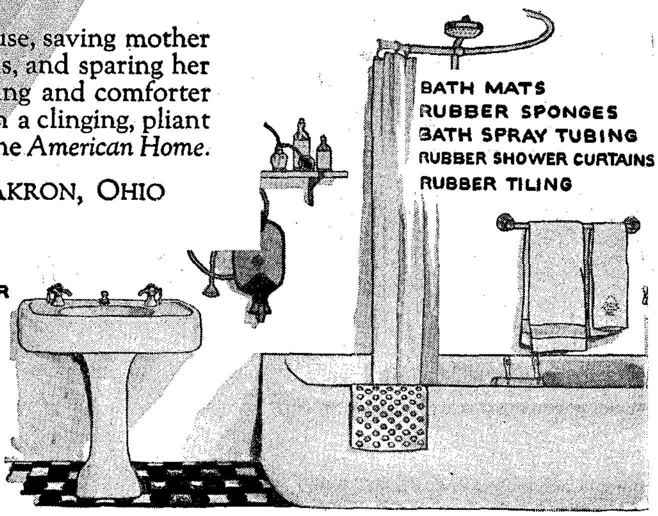
TRADE MARK



WATERPROOF COATS
OVERSHOES
HIPRESS BOOTS

VACUUM CLEANER HOSE
AND TIRES
CARPET SWEEPER TIRES
CHAIR TIPS

CANNING JARS RUBBER
RUBBER BRUSHES
RUBBER GLOVES
SINK SCRAPERS
DRAIN BOARD MATS
RUBBER CARPETS



BATH MATS
RUBBER SPONGES
BATH SPRAY TUBING
RUBBER SHOWER CURTAINS
RUBBER TILING

KATHERINE SOUTHWICK

FAIR TREATMENT

Between Shaves

Give Your Razor Blade the 3-in-One Oil Bath

Pour a little 3-in-One Oil into a glass. Place razor, with blade adjusted, in glass. There should be just enough 3-in-One to cover blade. Leave razor there overnight.

In the morning you'll get the easiest, quickest shave you ever had. Don't wipe oil off razor because the oil-bathed blade works delightfully smooth and easy. Softens up the beard—no pulling.

Needn't remove blade to cleanse it during or after shaving. Needn't wipe or change blades. Merely hold razor under faucet to rinse off lather and hair particles. Saves time and trouble.

After shaving, replace razor in glass as before, with blade immersed in 3-in-One. Leave it there between shaves. Then it will always keep in perfect order—ready for the next shave.

If YOU SHAVE with a safety, try this scientific razor treatment tonight. Tomorrow morning you'll know what *real* shaving is like. The

3-in-One

oil bath is "just what the doctor ordered" for safety blades—all makes. Here's why:

The cutting edge of a blade is *not* smooth and even, as it looks. It is really just a series of tiny, irregular saw-like teeth! A microscope reveals this.

As you cannot wipe a blade perfectly dry, the moisture collecting between these tiny teeth causes *rust* to form. This rust—invisible to the naked eye—is what makes the razor *pull* and hurt the face.

Bathing the blade in 3-in-One positively prevents rust—oil and water will not mix. The sharpness of the edge is preserved by this treatment and self-shaving becomes a pleasant matter of a few minutes, instead of a long-drawn-out, disagreeable task. Begin it with a new blade tonight!

3-in-One is sold at all stores in 50c, 25c and 1-oz. (Small Size) bottles; also in the Handy Oil Cans, 25c.

Free A liberal sample of 3-in-One Oil sent free for the asking if you wish to try before you buy.

Three-in-One Oil Co.
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3-in-One—The Universal Shaving Oil

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A { 12-inch—**$16.50**—Alcohol or Gas only (Gas $1.50 extra)
16-inch—**$18.50**—Alcohol or Gas only (Gas $1.50 extra)
B { 16-inch—**$19.50**—Any Burner (Gasolene . . . $2.50 extra)
21-inch—**$22.50**—Any Burner (Gasolene . . . $2.50 extra)

F. O. B. Chicago. Cash with order only.

KEEP COOL

LAKE BREEZE MOTOR
577 W. Monroe St., Chicago

VICTIMS OF "U"-BOAT RUTHLESSNESS

The story of the sufferings of the crew of the steamship *Alnwick Castle*, torpedoed and deserted by a German submarine, is told in the log of Captain Chave. The steamship had on board at the time, besides one hundred members of her own crew and fourteen passengers, twenty-four of the crew of the collier *Trevose*, rescued the previous day when their vessel was also torpedoed. All hands, including the stewardess and a woman passenger and her three-months-old baby, got safely away from the sinking steamship in six life-boats, and at a safe distance Captain Chave waited to see the final plunge of his torpedoed vessel. The story of their desertion by the submarine and the subsequent horrors experienced for four days in the open boats, before those who survived the terrible experience were rescued, reads like a romance of the sea. The Boston *Transcript* quotes from Captain Chave's log:

> At a safe distance we waited to see the end of the *Alnwick Castle*.
>
> Then we observed the submarine quietly emerge from the sea end on to the ship, with a gun trained on her. She showed no periscope, just a conning-tower and a gun as she lay there—silent and sinister.
>
> In about ten minutes the *Alnwick Castle* plunged bow first below the surface. Her whistle gave one blast and the main-topmast broke off. There were a smothered roar and a cloud of dirt and we were left in our boats, 139 people, 300 miles from land.
>
> The submarine lay between the boats, but whether she spoke to any of them I do not know. She proceeded N.E. after a steamer which was homeward-bound, about four miles away, and soon after we saw a tall column of water, etc., and knew that she had found another victim.

The boats then made sail and headed for the Channel. That was on Monday, March 19, and after dark Captain Chave saw nothing more of the other boats. The wind and sea increased so that they were obliged to take in their sail and put out a sea-anchor. They sought shelter from the spray and bitter wind under the canvas boat-cover, and when daylight came they found that the rudder and sea-anchor had both been carried away. As there were too much wind and sea to sail, they made another sea-anchor with two oars lashed together, and spent all day Tuesday struggling with the oars to keep the boat's head up into the sea. Of this fight against the wind and waves the log says:

> We were constantly soaked with cold spray and pierced with the bitter wind, which was now from the north. I served out water twice daily, one dipper between two men, which made a portion about equal to one-third of a condensed-milk tin.
>
> Fortunately, I had made a practise of keeping in the boats a case of condensed milk, a case of beef, two tins of biscuits, and a skein of amberline, and some twine,

and palm, and needle, besides the regulation equipment; also I had provided a bundle of blankets for each boat. We divided a tin of milk among four men once a day, and a tin of beef (six pounds) was more than sufficient to provide a portion for each person (twenty-nine) once a day.

At midnight on Tuesday the wind died away somewhat, and all day Wednesday they were able to keep under way. At 8 P.M., however, the captain was again obliged to heave to. He continues:

> We were now feeling the pangs of thirst, as well as the exhaustion of labor and exposure and want of sleep. Some pitiful appeals were made for water. I issued an extra ration to a few of the weaker ones only.
>
> During the night of Wednesday-Thursday the wind dropt for a couple of hours, and several showers of hail fell. The hailstones were eagerly scraped from our clothing and swallowed. I ordered the sail to be spread out in the hope of catching water from a rain-shower, but we were disappointed in this, for the rain was too light. Several of the men were getting light-headed, and I found that they had been drinking salt water, in spite of my earnest and vehement order.
>
> At four o'clock on Thursday afternoon the wind again freshened, and the boat was constantly deluged with spray, and a persistent bailing was necessary to keep her afloat. On this day the log says "a cattleman, W. Kitcher, died and was buried."
>
> We spent a most distressing night. Several of the men collapsed, and others temporarily lost their reason, and one of these became pugnacious and climbed about the boat uttering complaints and threats. The horror of that night, together with the physical suffering, is beyond my power of description.
>
> Before daylight, however, on March 23, the wind permitting, I managed, with the help of the few who remained able, to set sail again, hoping now to be in the Bay of Biscay, and surely to see some vessel to succor us. Never a sail or wisp of smoke had we seen.
>
> When daylight came, the appeals for water were so angry and insistent that I deemed it best to make an issue at once. After that had gone round, amid much cursing and snatching, we could see that only one more issue remained. One fireman, Thomas, was dead, another was nearly gone. My steward, Buckley, was almost gone. We tried to pour some milk and water down his throat, but he could not swallow.
>
> No one could now eat biscuits; it was impossible to swallow anything solid. Our throats were afire, our lips furred over, our limbs numbed, our hands were white and bloodless. During the forenoon of Friday, the 23d, another fireman, named Tribe, died, and my steward, Buckley, died; also a cattleman, whose only name I could get as Peter, collapsed, and died about noon.

The survivors were rescued on the afternoon of Friday, the 23d, by the French steamer *Venezia*. Captain Chave says:

> We were unable to climb the ladders, so they hoisted us one by one in ropes until the twenty-four live men were

CREW LEVICK
FRACTORS

An Unusual Auxiliary
Solves Head-Light Problem

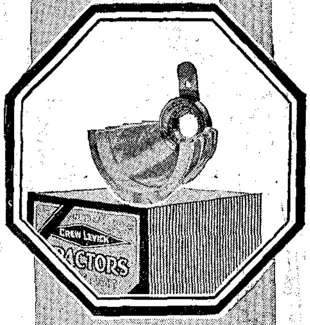
INNUMERABLE attempts have been made to solve correctly the problem of obtaining satisfactory automobile head-lighting that will conform to the law, and at the same time provide a practical and efficient driving light.

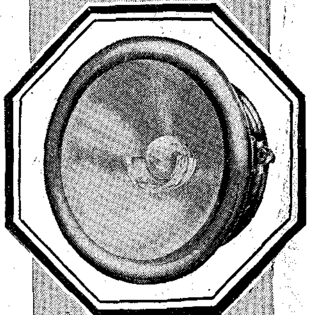
Fractors, the latest addition to the family of Crew Levick Motor Specialties, have solved the problem. They are not metal covers that absorb the light, they are not front-glasses or lens that are difficult to fit, and always subject to breakage. Fractors are an entirely new thought,—they are

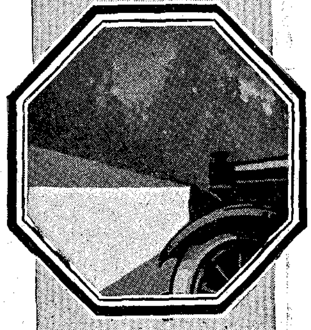
Scientifically Designed Glass Cups

having prismatic reflecting surfaces; they attach directly under the electric bulb of the head-lamp, and because of their ingenious construction and method of attachment do not require changing of the original front-glass of lamps.

Fractors scientifically control the light rays that ordinarily go upward and are wasted, bending them downwards and concentrating the light on the road, and ahead under the 42-inch line prescribed by law. They insure a maximum amount of driving light, but eliminate the dangerous and unlawful glare. Fractors clearly show you the rocks and ruts just ahead, the ditches to the side, the black, unlighted carriage 500 feet ahead, or the turn a quarter mile away; they cut a wide path of daylight into the darkest night, and make driving comfortable and safe for you and approaching motorists.


The Fractor


Fitted


The Result

Attachment Method Simple

Fractors fit all head-lamps, from Fords to Packards, one size, one price; they are easy to attach—simply remove lamp bulb, insert the Fractor over lamp socket, and return bulb. This allows you to test Fractors. Then they are fitted directly to reflectors, and become a permanent part of the lamp. Breakage of the front glass, or damage to the lamp door, has no effect whatever. They are always efficient.

If you want to enjoy the luxury of good driving light, to get "All the Light But Within the Law," to save your eyes and drive comfortably without strain, fit Fractors to your car today. See your Dealer. *Send for Literature.*

$2.75
[A Pair]
All Lamps

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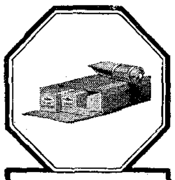
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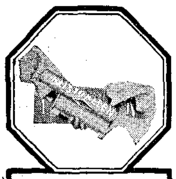
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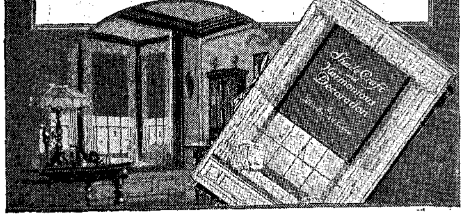


aboard. The four dead bodies were left in the boat, and she was fired at by the gunners of the *Venezia* in order to destroy her, but the shots did not take effect. . . . I doubt if we should have survived another night after our last issue of water.

Those who survived in the other boats were also rescued, including the two women and the baby.

OLD YALE "CRIMES"

A DOCUMENT recently discovered in the garret of an old New England home, and rescued from "some old things not worth saving," throws interesting side-lights on the life of the Yale student of the days preceding the Revolution. It is a copy of the "Laws of Yale College in New Haven," bearing the date of 1774, and it was received by each student as a certificate of matriculation. The document is signed by President Ezra Stiles, and was probably modeled on the rules and regulations governing the English schools and universities of that day.

How the modern Yale freshman would regard such discipline may be gathered from an article in the New York *Sun* written by Mr. James B. Carrington, in which he sets forth some of the "laws." Here is the one dealing with the conduct of the student on the Sabbath:

> If any Student shall profane the Lord's Day by unnecessary Business, Diversion, or walking abroad, or shall admit any other Student or Stranger into his Chamber, or on the preceding or following Evening, shall make any indecent Noise or Disturbance, or shall behave indecently or profanely at the Time of public Worship, or at Prayers in the Chapel, he may be punished by Admonition, or otherwise, as the Nature and Demerit of the Crime shall require.

College was a serious business, and the student was expected to keep busy and apply himself diligently to the work in hand. Mr. Carrington again quotes this from the laws:

> If any Student shall very frequently neglect the public Exercises aforesaid, or perform them very flightily; or if he be frequently absent from public Prayers, or from his Chamber in studying Time, or spend the Main of his Time in Sloth and Idleness, he shall be punished by Fine, Admonition, the having some extraordinary Exercises appointed him, or by Dismission from College, as the Nature and Degree of the Crime shall require.

It will be noted that all infractions of the college rules were cataloged as "crimes." Here Mr. Carrington calls attention to a few that he believes might keep the young Yale man of to-day guessing a bit:

> If any Scholar shall be guilty of a profane Oath or Vow, of profaning the Name, Word, or Ordinances of God; of contemptuous, refractory Carriage toward his Superiors; of Fighting, Striking, Quarreling, Challenging, turbulent Words or behavior, Drunkenness, Lasciviousness, Wearing Women's Apparel, Fraud, Injustice, Idleness, Lying, Defamation, or any such like Crime, he shall be punished by Fine, Admonition, Rustication, or even Expulsion, as the Nature and Circumstances of the Crime may require.
>
> If any Scholar shall play at Dice or Cards, or even any lawful Play, for a wager, or shall call for any strong Drink in a Tavern within two miles of College, except in Company with his Father or Guardian, he shall be punished, for the first Offense, two Shillings and six Pence; for the second Five Shillings; and for the third may be expelled. And if any Scholar, without leave from the President or his Tutor, shall bring into College, or into his Chamber in Town, any Rum, Wine, or any other strong Drink, he may be fined, not exceeding the Value of the Drink brought in, or otherwise punished as he shall deserve.
>
> If any Scholar shall Damnify the College House, Glass, Fence, or any Thing belonging to College, he shall be fined a Shilling, and make good the Damages; and if the Crime be repeated, shall pay double Damages.
>
> If any Scholar shall anywhere act a Comedy or a Tragedy, he shall be fined three Shillings, one Shilling if he shall be present at the acting of one; and if in acting he shall put on Women's Apparel, he shall be publicly admonished.

The old English "fag" system seems to have had the approval of the Yale authorities. The attention of Yale '21 is invited to the following rule:

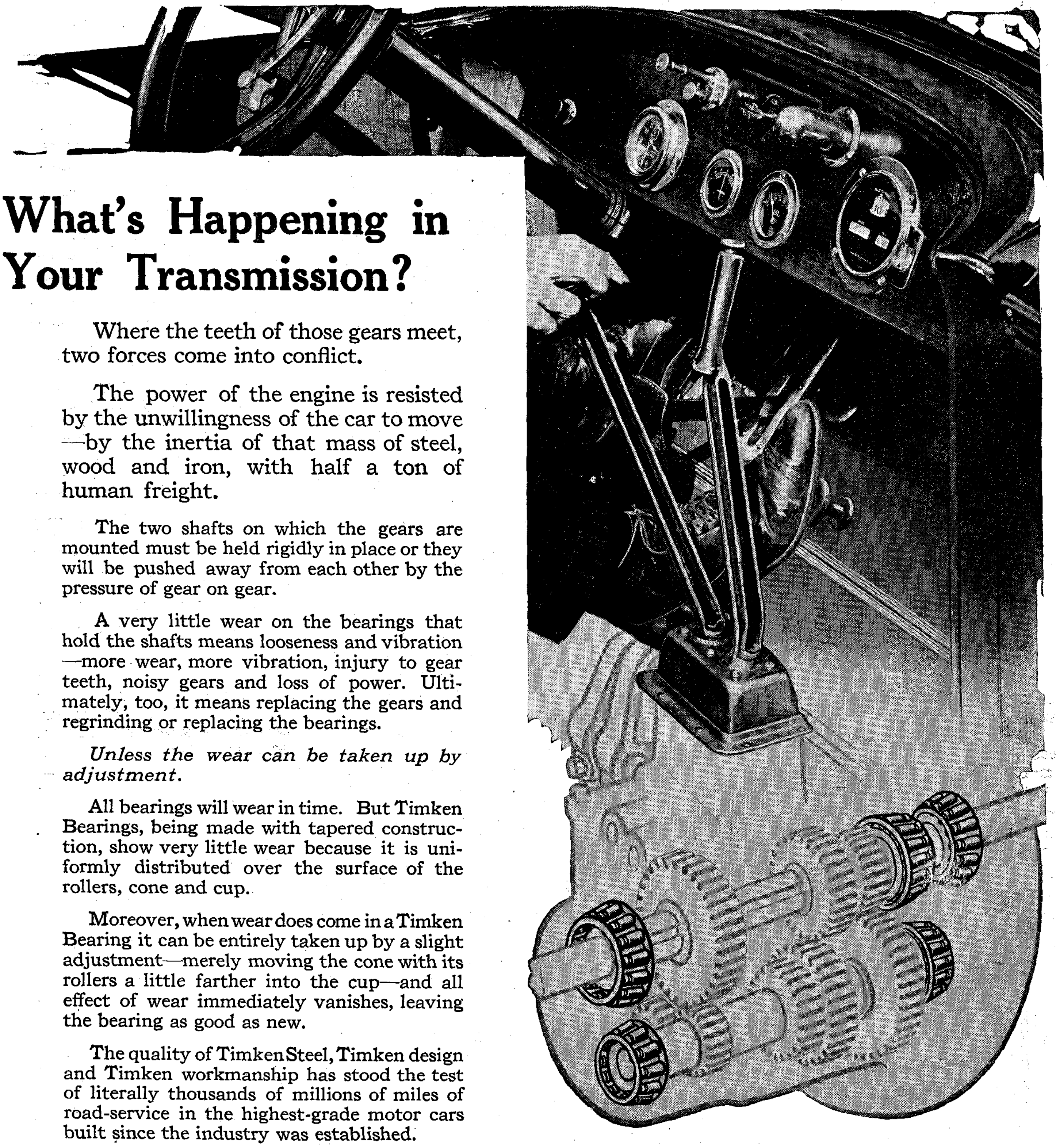
> Every Freshman is obliged to do any proper Errand or Message required of him by any one in an upper Class, which if he shall refuse to do he shall be punished. Provided that in Study Time no Graduate may send a Freshman out of College Yard, or an Undergraduate send him anywhere at all without Liberty first obtained of the President or Tutor.

It seems quite probable that such a rule to-day might result in an immediate "crime," for it is more than likely that the above rules, bearing on "Fighting, Striking, etc.," would be severely fractured should the upper classmen attempt to take advantage of any such "privilege." The "Butler" of 1774 seems to have had a monopoly of the trade in beer. Say the Laws:

> The Butler is allowed to sell in the Buttery Cyder, Metheglin, Strong Beer, not exceeding twenty Barrels a Year, and such like Necessaries for the Scholars which are not sold by the Steward in the Kitchen; nor may any Scholar buy Cyder or Strong Beer anywhere else but in the Buttery; the Butler observing the President's Orders in selling these Things, for which Privilege he shall pay fifty Shillings into the College Treasury, and also provide Candles as they shall be needed in the Chapel at Prayers, and on other Occasions.

The spirit of the freshman of those days does not appear to have differed in any great degree from that of the Yale men of to-day, for the President found it necessary to promulgate the following:

> If any Freshman near the Time of Commencement shall fire the great Guns,



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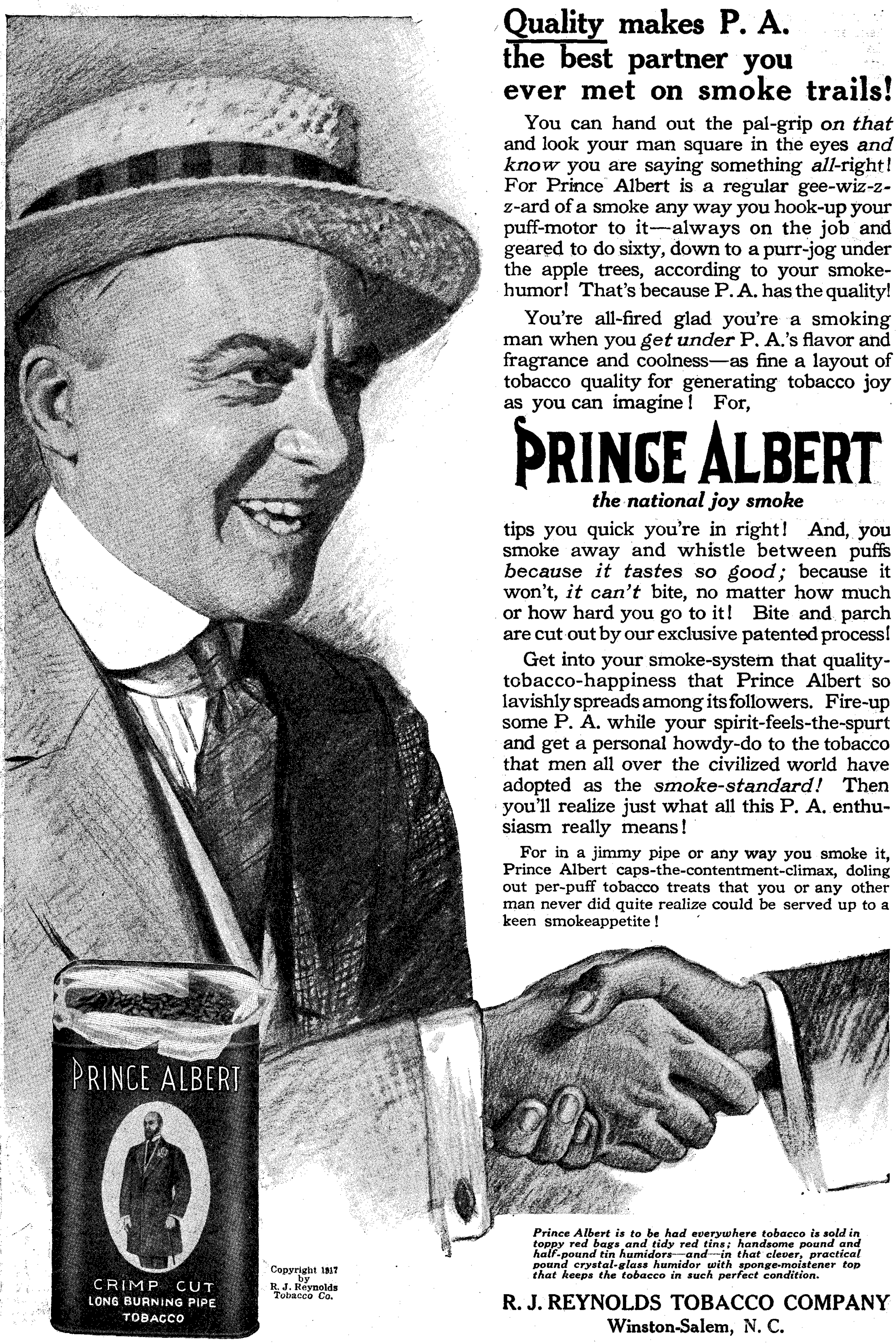

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You can hand out the pal-grip *on that* and look your man square in the eyes *and know* you are saying something *all*-right! For Prince Albert is a regular gee-wiz-z-z-ard of a smoke any way you hook-up your puff-motor to it—always on the job and geared to do sixty, down to a purr-jog under the apple trees, according to your smoke-humor! That's because P. A. has the quality!

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tips you quick you're in right! And, you smoke away and whistle between puffs *because it tastes so good;* because it won't, *it can't* bite, no matter how much or how hard you go to it! Bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Get into your smoke-system that quality-tobacco-happiness that Prince Albert so lavishly spreads among its followers. Fire-up some P. A. while your spirit-feels-the-spurt and get a personal howdy-do to the tobacco that men all over the civilized world have adopted as the *smoke-standard!* Then you'll realize just what all this P. A. enthusiasm really means!

For in a jimmy pipe or any way you smoke it, Prince Albert caps-the-contentment-climax, doling out per-puff tobacco treats that you or any other man never did quite realize could be served up to a keen smokeappetite!

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> or give or promise any Money, Counsel or Assistance toward their being fired; or shall illuminate College with Candles either on the Inside or Outside of the Windows, or exhibit any such Kind of Show, or dig or scrape the College Yard otherwise than with the Liberty and according to the Directions of the President, in the Manner formerly practised, or run in the College Yard in Company, they shall be deprived the Privileges of sending Freshmen three Months after the End of the Year. And if any at Commencement Time shall make a great Noise or Disturbance, or exhibit any unusual Show, they shall be punished by the President and Fellows at their Discretion.

As Mr. Carrington notes, "there is certainly sincerity of phraseology in these old laws."

A BABY ROUTS MARS

THE terrific battle in progress for a small French village stopt suddenly. Not a rifle was fired, and the unexpected, uncanny stillness was like that which precedes an attack by infantry—yet neither side left their trenches. The Prussian cavalry officer who was in command of the section lifted his head above the dugout to find the cause of the peculiar silence, and, when he had found it, he could not believe his eyes.

The sun had risen and the fog of the early morning had disappeared. Between the trenches stretched a meadow, and there—it was no delusion—exposed to the fire of both sides, crawling about on hands and knees, was a little baby. It seemed perfectly happy, chuckling at the long rows of steel helmets cautiously raised about the trench-parapet by the amazed soldiers. What follows is told by the Prussian officer, Edgar von Schmidt-Pauli, whose account we quote from the Chattanooga *News*:

> Before my weary brain can summon up any convincing reasons how that child got there—whether some poor mother lost it in the panic due to the battle of the night before—a German soldier jumps out of the trench and runs to where the child is crawling out.
>
> Absolute stillness prevails in the trenches and only to our right, from which this extraordinary sight is hidden by a clump of trees, is the sound of gun-fire heard.
>
> And this spot, which all through the night had been a veritable inferno of shot and shell, is now like some peaceful island or a cool, friendly oasis in a burning desert.
>
> Over there in the enemy's trenches we can see the helmets of the Frenchmen as they peer over the edges. No one is any longer thinking of the enemy, or the war, or the danger. All eyes are on the tall soldier and the child which he is approaching. And as he picks up that little frightened, helpless piece of humanity and fondly takes it in his arms, a laugh, a low, friendly laugh, passes along our entire column.
>
> The laugh is infectious, and we can feel how it is going along the ranks over yonder. And suddenly—what—are they going to shoot?—no, on the contrary, a great wave of applause, with shouts of "Bravo!" from thousands of French throats, breaks the stillness. Then, as the soldier jumps back into our trench with the child safely in his arms, our ranks, too, burst into a triumphant shout which passes all along the line.
>
> Even for some time after not a shot is fired. It is as if we felt ashamed of ourselves, and no one touched a gun while that child was in our midst.
>
> When the firing did start again it was rather desultory and indifferent, and there was nothing dangerous about it. The little child had worked a wonderful change in the hearts of both friend and foe that morning.

SLANG OF THE AIRMEN

THE great war has developed a tendency to slang among our British Allies who have always heretofore handed the palm to America for verbal inventiveness. It is in the air-service that the new phrases are most freely coined. The airman—and, by the way, that is the term by which they prefer to be described, birdman, sky-pilot, and aviator having been cast into the scrap-heap—never speaks about a "flight" now. "Flip" is the word he uses. A writer in London *Answers* says:

> The late Flight-Lieutenant Harold Rosher, whose book, "In the Royal Naval Air-Service," is generally acknowledged to provide the most intimate and illuminating insight into the human side of war-flying yet published, gives some choice examples of sky slang.
>
> There is "spikebozzle," for instance. Writing of an airplane-chase after a *Zeppelin*, he remarked: "Two machines went up to spikebozzle him." Many learned professors of English might have given years of study and thought, and yet have failed to create a word so peculiarly expressive and meaningful as spikebozzle in connection with "Zepp-strafing."
>
> "Huffed," meaning got killed, is another characteristic airman's word which Lieutenant Rosher has given to the public at large, but he omitted to mention the phrase, "He hasn't come back for his cap," which has the same melancholy significance.
>
> This phrase originated at a certain big school for training naval air-pilots. Before a man "took the air" it was customary for him to hang his peaked service-cap on one of a long line of pegs. When a pilot crashed, or had some other unfortunate mishap, he did not, of course, come back for his cap, and hence the origin of the saying.
>
> Another now common expression which came from the same school is "hickboo." Hickboo means a good many things, but chiefly that enemy aircraft are about. If *Zeppelins* or *Taubes* are on their way, a hickboo is "on." Anything, in fact, which is calculated to put the wind up the timid is a hickboo. The word is really a distortion of an Indian word, meaning an eagle.

The time-honored Americanism, "stunt," is the word most frequently used, and it is applied to looping-the-loop—another Yankee invention by the way—nose-diving, daring banking, or landing in any new way.

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"DROP SEAT" Union Suits

Sold by the better dealers in Men's Wear

In Two Styles

The loose fitting "Athletic" Suit made from high grade woven fabrics and the light weight knitted suit for summer.

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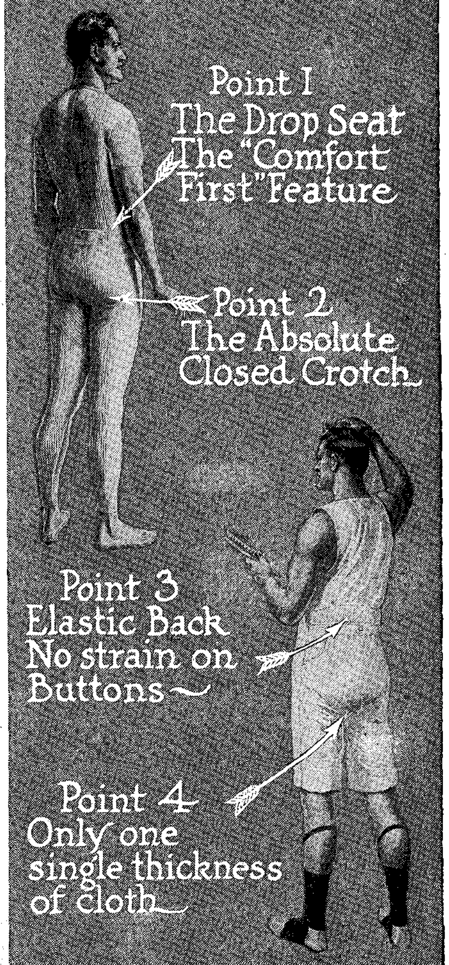

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For pocket or kit, one of these books is absolutely necessary to the American who goes to France. Get one of them NOW and start building up your French vocabulary against the time when you'll be talking with the "poilus."

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"Stunts," in fact, include everything that is original and risky.

A flying-machine is called a "bus," while small airships are "blimps." In the naval air-service all carpenters are "chippies," and a flying-officer who is promoted is said to have "shipped another stripe."

CANARIES IN WARFARE

THE engineers in the trenches have a strange little assistant in the canary. Coal-miners were the first to make use of the yellow songster to detect the presence of gas in the tunnels. The birds feel the toxic effect before human beings, and they indicate the peril in time for the miners to take the necessary precautions to save themselves. This susceptibility is now being taken advantage of by the tunnelers of the British Royal Engineers. A London correspondent of the Providence *Journal* thus describes their work:

> Ask the tunnelers of the Royal Engineers—those human moles whose greatest joy in life is "blowing the *Boche*"—and they will tell you that the canary has been an invaluable ally in underground warfare.
>
> The trench canary does not flutter in a gilded cage or sing in the scanty sunshine of La Belle France. You will have to climb down a mine-shaft or two and scramble through tiny, dark galleries to make his acquaintance.
>
> He is usually to be found in a small wooden cage ensconced with several others of his tribe in a cozy dugout far beyond the reach of the heaviest howitzers.
>
> One does not hear much singing in the trench canaries' dugout. They are most of them too busy recovering from gas-attacks.
>
> It is not cruelty. The canary is just "doing his bit," the same as every one else.
>
> Bobbie is the veteran of the canaries in one part of the line. If he were a man he would have many medal ribbons "up." He is "some" bird, is Bobbie! He has been gassed seven times.
>
> "Surely the gas doesn't come as far underground as this?" you question.
>
> "We don't mean the chlorin which they squirt out of cylinders on the surface," says an Engineer officer, who is willing to explain to you. "That's a picnic in these days of gas-masks! Besides, you can see it coming rolling along before the wind, and it gives you lots of time. Our gas, known technically as carbon monoxid, is invisible and has no smell. If you happen to get into it—for a few seconds only—it's all up."
>
> "But if you can't smell it and can't see it, how do you know it's there?"
>
> "That's where the canary comes in," says the officer. "When a mine is exploded, whether by Fritz or ourselves, gas is given off. It may find its way into our galleries or it may not. You have your anti-gas apparatus all ready, and grab Bobbie's cage or that of any other canary in whom you have confidence. You keep the cage well in front of you and high up, and push on, watching Bobbie as you would a rival for a lady's affections. Bobbie knows what to do—you can trust him. He sniffs like a dog on a strange scent. If there's gas, down goes the canary flat on his back, toes up in the air."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Aid the Enemy.—"Many a feller is sorry his love-letters weren't censored."—*Columbus Citizen.*

Kindly Student.—"How's your boy Josh getting along with his studies?"

"Pleasantly," replied Farmer Corntossel. "He don't bother 'em none."—*Washington Star.*

Precaution.—Dentist (to patient who is opening his purse)—"No, don't bother to pay me in advance."

Patient—"I'm not. I was only counting my money before you give me gas."—*Chicago Herald.*

An Alias.—In order to save his dog's life, Howard S. Lewis, of Hutchinson, made public announcement last week that he had changed the animal's name from Kaiser to Dennis. "I really was afraid some one would take a shot at him," Judge Lewis explained, "and, besides, the Kaiser's name's Dennis, anyway."—*Kansas City Star.*

Willing to Please.—"Here's a nickel for you, my man," she said to the frayed and ragged-looking individual who stood under the porch with extended hand. "I'm not giving it to you for charity's sake, but merely because it pleases me."

"Thankee, but couldn't you make it a quarter and enjoy yourself thoroughly, ma'am?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

The Higher Law.—"Your case would have been stronger, Mr. McGuire," said the lawyer, "if you had acted only on the defensive. But you struck first. If you had let him strike you first you would have had the law on your side."

"Yes," said McGuire. "Oi'd have had the law on my soide, but Oi'd have had him on me stomach."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Clincher.—Pat O'Flaherty, very palpably not a Prohibitionist, was arrested in Arizona recently charged with selling liquor in violation of the Prohibition law. But Pat had an impregnable defense. His counsel, in addressing the jury, said:

"Your Honor, gentlemen of the jury, look at the defendant."

A dramatic pause, then:

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, do you honestly think that if the defendant had a quart of whisky he would sell it?"

The verdict, reached in one minute, was "Not guilty."—*Everybody's.*

Couldn't Escape.—With pathetic tears on her baby cheeks, little Ethel ran up to the big, stalwart policeman.

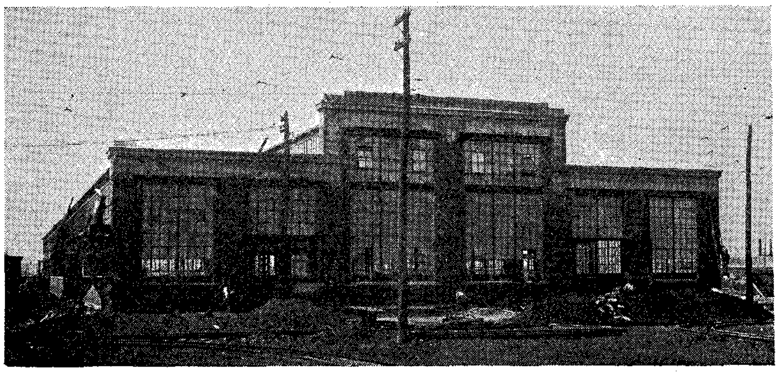
"P-p-please, sir," she sobbed, "will you come and lock a bad man up?"

"What's he been doing?" asked the man in blue gently.

"Oo—boo—boo," wailed Ethel, "he's b-b-broken up my hoop wif 'is nasty bicycle."

"Has he?" replied the bobbie angrily, as he saw her tears flow afresh. "Where is he?"

"Oh, you'll easily catch 'im," said Ethel, drying her tears. "They've just carried 'im into that chemist's shop on a shutter!"—*Argonaut.*



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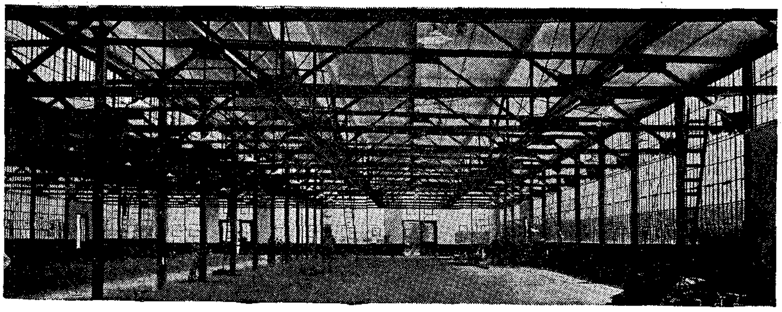

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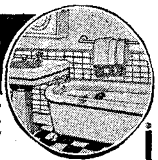

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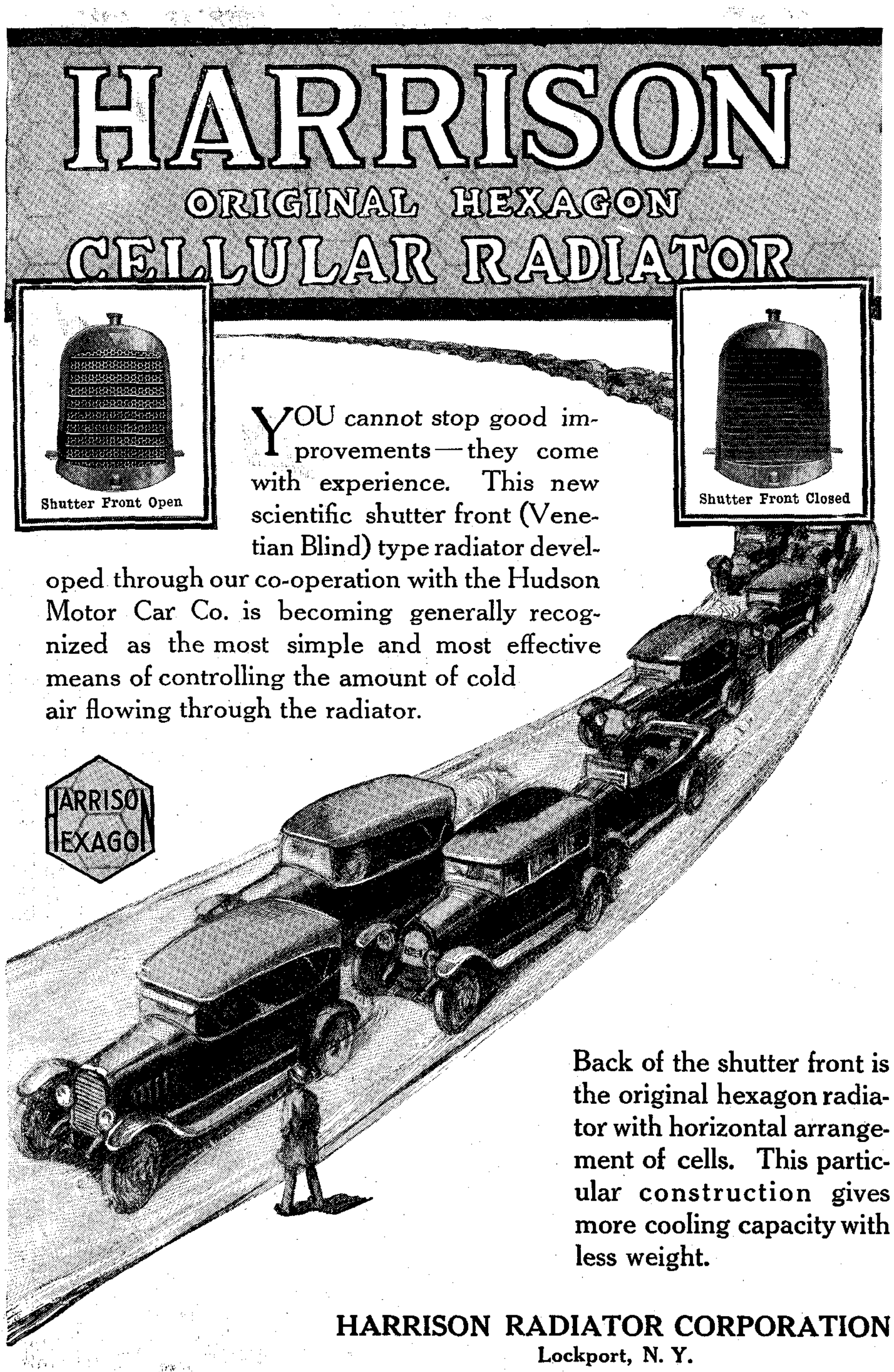

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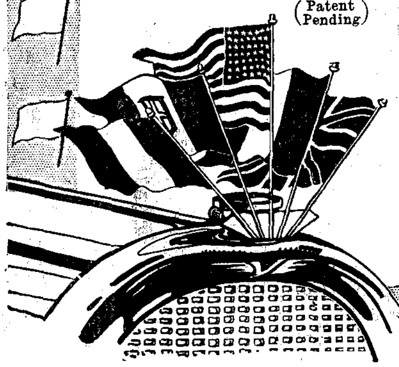

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SECOND HOBO—"And what is it?"

FIRST HOBO—"Lineman in a wireless telegraph company."—*Chicago Herald.*

Pitied His Widow.—"That fellow was an impudent fraud. How did he manage to wheedle money out of you?"

"Oh, John, he told me such a sad, pitiful tale about his poor wife who was a widow with six little children!"—*Baltimore American.*

Taking No Chance.—ACTOR—"I say, old man, I wish you'd advance me $5 and take it out of my first week's salary."

MANAGER—"But, my dear fellow, suppose it happened that I couldn't pay your first week's salary, where would I be?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Hubby Was Too Quick.—"Hubby, you know that letter I said I gave you to mail?"

"Yes, my dear; I assure you I mailed it."

"No, you didn't. I didn't give it to you. I thought I gave it to you, but I gave it to father."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Unnecessary Warning.—"This seems to be a very dangerous precipice," remarked the tourist. "I wonder that they have not put up a warning-board!"

"Yes," answered the guide, "it is dangerous. They kept a warning-board up for two years, but no one fell over, so it was taken down."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Conscientious Executor.—A couple of Kentuckians, meeting in a feud district, according to an exchange, one asked the other:

"Look here, Bill, what did you shoot at me for? I ain't got no quarrel with you."

"You had a feud with Ben Walker, didn't you?"

"But Ben's dead."

"Well, I'm his executor."—*New York Tribune.*

A New Golf Term.—An Irishman was suddenly struck by a golf-ball.

"Are you hurt?" asked the player. "Why didn't you get out of the way?"

"An' why should I get out of the way?" asked Pat. "I didn't know there was any assassins round here."

"But I called 'fore,'" said the player, "and when I say 'fore,' that is a sign for you to get out of the way."

"Oh, it is, is it?" said Pat. "Well, thin, whin I say 'foive,' it is a sign that you are going to get hit on the nose. 'Foive.'"—*New York World.*

A Guide to Boston.—MR. PENN—"They say the streets in Boston are frightfully crooked."

MR. HUBB—"They are. Why, do you know, when I first went there I could hardly find my way around."

"That must be embarrassing."

"It is. The first week I was there I wanted to get rid of an old cat we had, and my wife got me to take it to the river a mile away."

"And you lost the cat all right?"

"Lost nothing! I never would have found my way home if I hadn't followed the cat!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

June 7.—Indicated exemptions average 50 per cent. of the total registration for army service, Washington reports.

The controversy in the Emergency Fleet Corporation is renewed by statements of F. A. Eustis, assistant general manager, and Huntington Clark, a consulting engineer, who allege that Major-General Goethals, in the pursuit of his steel-ship plans, is neglecting from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons of possible wooden shipping.

The American armed steamship *Silvershell* is revealed as the vessel which sank a German submarine. The commander, William J. Clark, a warrant officer of the battle-ship *Arkansas*, and the crew of the *Silvershell* are cited by Secretary Daniels as worthy of reward, and the promotion of Commander Clark is expected.

The United States Collier *Jupiter* with a cargo of wheat reaches a French port safely, convoyed by an American warship, Paris reports.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, subscribes for $2,000,000 in Liberty Loan bonds, making his total subscription $3,000,000.

Herbert C. Hoover reports to the Government that the needs of the Allies during the next year will be a billion bushels of cereals as well as enormous quantities of meats, fats, and sugar.

June 8.—Secretary Baker and officers of the War College are reported as planning a fleet of 100,000 aeroplanes to strike an overwhelming blow at the German Army.

General Pershing and 57 aids, 50 privates, and a large clerical force reach London. Ambassador Page greets the party which is enthusiastically welcomed by the British authorities and people.

One hundred American aviators, the first of the American fighting forces, reach France safely, Washington reports.

Major-General Goethals dismisses Eustis and Clark as disloyal, and denies the charges made by them.

President Wilson nominates three Major-Generals and eighteen Brigadier-Generals, disregarding seniority in his search for efficient officers for the greater army.

J. P. Morgan & Company subscribe $50,000,000 to the Liberty Loan, bringing the total subscriptions up to $1,300,000,000. Secretary McAdoo appeals for greater effort to send it over the $2,000,000,000 mark during the next seven days.

June 9.—Convinced that valuable naval information is reaching the enemy, Secretary Daniels issues an order forbidding persons in the service discussing among themselves or with members of their families any question relating to the movements of military or naval forces.

President Wilson's communication to the Russian Government outlining the objects of the United States in the war is made public.

A Red Cross commission, made up of leading business men and sociological and medical experts, is on its way to Europe to prepare for the arrival of the American troops, Chairman Davison, of the Red Cross War Council, announces.

Major-General Goethals names Admiral

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Visible Value
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The Tires for all Purposes

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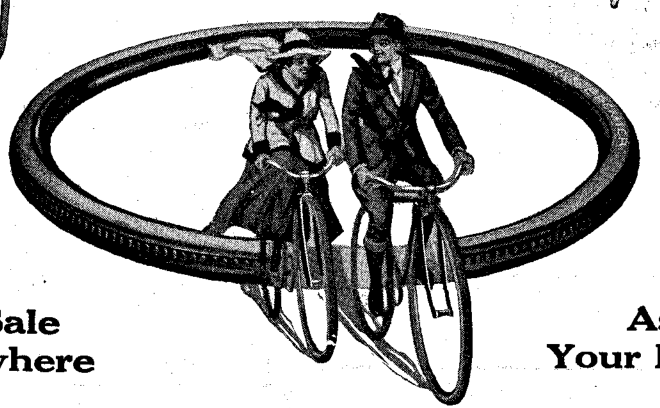

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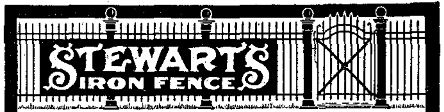

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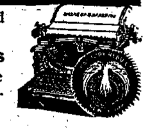

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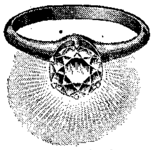
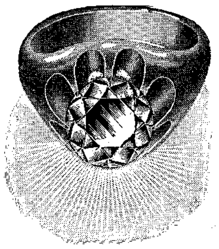


1 carat, $95.00
This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. An extraordinary value. Our price direct to you - - - - - - - - - - **$95**



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This 4 carat genuine diamond of great brilliancy, perfectly cut, 14k. solid gold setting. Our price direct to you **$680**

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This ring is made of all platinum, richly carved and pierced in the new lace work effect. Set with perfectly cut, blue-white diamond.

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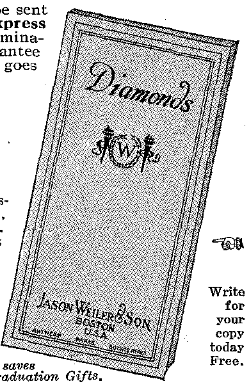

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"MUM" MFG CO 1106 Chestnut St Philadelphia

H. H. Rosseau and Samuel L. Fuller, a financier, to succeed his assistants Eustis and Clark, deposed for insubordination.

June 10.—Cleveland H. Dodge contributes $1,000,000 to the Red Cross on condition that 24 others give a like amount.

Charles Edward Russell is expelled from the Socialist party for failing to consult the party before accepting the appointment on the Russian Commission.

June 11.—Thirty-one men who could not show registration-cards are arrested at the close of an Emma Goldman anti-conscription meeting in New York.

With only three dissenting votes, the House Committee on Agriculture orders reported a sweeping food-control bill that confers broader powers upon the President than any yet introduced in Congress.

Secretary Daniels charges that "either a spy or a traitor" stole records from the Navy's confidential file and transmitted them to Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. The Senator declares that he does not know the name of his informant.

Lord Northcliffe arrives in New York City and at once takes up his duties as the head of the British War Mission in America.

Two hundred men, the first fruits of the British recruiting-campaign in America, leave New York for training-camps in Canada.

Secretary Baker submits to President Wilson the outline of a selective conscription plan that in its details provides that two doctors shall pass upon those who claim exemption because of physical disability.

Major-General Goethals announces further ship-building contracts, bringing the total number of ships contracted for up to date to 104.

June 12.—The Senate approves the Espionage Bill, giving the Government the control of all exports, to prevent supplies reaching Germany through neutral countries.

The House adopts an amendment to the War Emergency Bill authorizing the President to take immediate possession of the Jamestown, Va., site for a naval training-station and operating-base.

The United States Steel Corporation declares an extra dividend of one per cent. on its common stock to enable stockholders to contribute to the Red Cross Fund. The corporation also announces a further subscription of $25,000,000 to the Liberty Loan, making a total of $50,000,000 subscribed.

Declaring that the war may be won in the air, Rear Admiral Peary urges the formation of a new executive department, with a Cabinet status, to be known as the Department of Aeronautics.

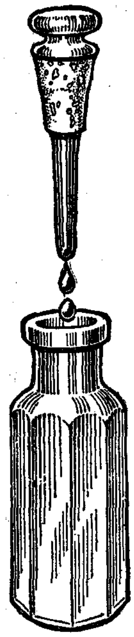
The Government starts a round-up of those who have been circulating false reports of disaster to the United States Navy.

June 13.—Major-General Pershing reaches Paris where he is enthusiastically welcomed by Marshal Joffre, Ambassador Sharp, and vast crowds of cheering people.

The British Steamship *Manchuria*, carrying supplies for the Allies, is seriously damaged in a collision with the U. S. Monitor *Amphitrite* in New York harbor. The monitor escaped with slight injury. The *Manchuria* is beached and her cargo lightered.

The American troops under Major-General Pershing will be assigned to a position on the battle-front with the

Lift Corns out with Fingers



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French forces under General Pétain, Washington states.

Howard B. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Commission, declaring that the domination of the air will be the deciding factor in the war, puts on foot a movement for the manufacture of 100,000 American airplanes.

The Senate accepts the conference report on the $3,340,000,000 War-Budget Bill. Senator Lodge, in a discussion of the Shipping-Board clause, charges a conspiracy to oust Major-General Goethals from the head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The brass mouth-cup for shells, which was the cause of the death of the two nurses on the *Mongolia*, have been permanently discarded, Rear-Admiral Earle of the Ordnance Department announces.

Louis Kramer, convicted of conspiracy against the Conscription Law in New York City, is sentenced to three years imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, and at the expiration of his prison-term to be transported to Russia.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

June 7.—The British carry Wytschaete salient overlooking Ypres which has been held for two years by the Germans. The offensive was preceded by terrific mine-explosions which were heard in London. Territory five miles long and three miles deep is captured, London dispatches state.

After a tremendous struggle the Italian Army succeeds in stopping the Austrian thrust on the Carso Plateau, London reports.

June 8.—Victorious British troops strengthen their position on the captured Wytschaete Ridge. Prisoners numbering 6,400 have already been brought in.

June 9.—Foreign Secretary Balfour reaches London and enthusiastically declares that his visit to the United States will remain an epoch in the history of the "two great English-speaking nations."

A dispatch from British headquarters in France declares that the victory of Messines was won by a single British Army, whose casualties are placed at a minimum.

Another series of heavy Austrian attacks to regain positions lost to the Italians is repulsed, the enemy leaving many prisoners behind.

June 10.—London reports that F. W. Jowett, president of the Independent Labor Party, and James Ramsey Macdonald, secretary, were taken prisoners by members of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union to prevent their sailing for Petrograd to take part in the Conference of Socialists.

A new form of offensive weapon is used by the British in their attack at Messines, known to the army as "oil-cans." Projectiles containing oil are thrown, and, exploding on concussion, cause conflagrations over a wide area.

The Union of Commerce and Industry in Petrograd, composed of progressive business men and manufacturers, passes resolutions declaring against a separate peace.

The British gain more ground on the Messines Ridge near Ypres, London reports.

June 11.—The British infantry smash an entire system of German trenches on a mile front beyond Messines, capturing many prisoners and seven field-guns, London dispatches state.

Great Britain sends to Russia a note expressing hearty approval of the prin-

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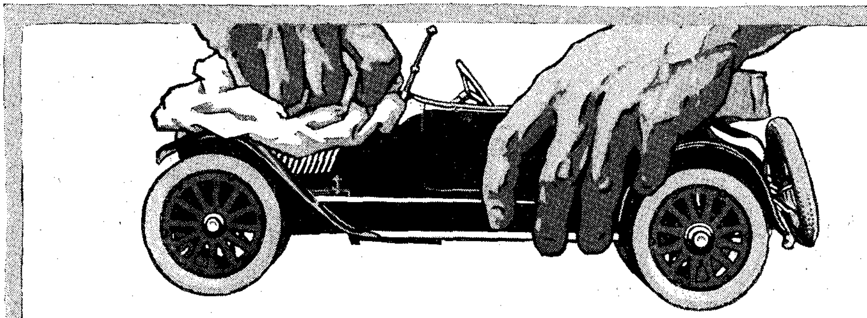

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Spray it on, rub down with a cheesecloth, and watch your car flash with the old-time lustre. The ingredients of which ZIT is composed protect the varnish from the harmful drying-out effects of sun and wind and heat. Compare ZIT with similar cleaners, for quickness, ease and lasting polish.

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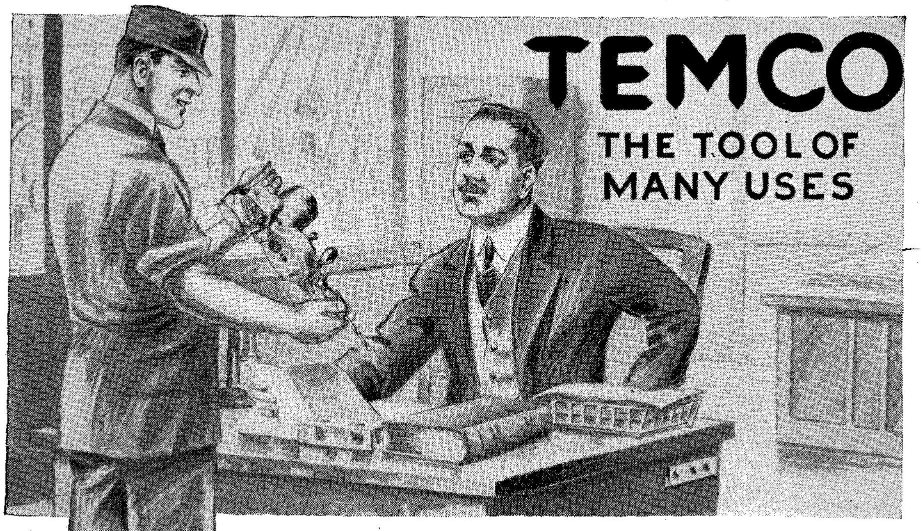
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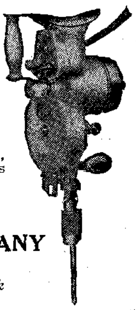

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ciples laid down by President Wilson in his message to Congress, London reports.

Italians win a brilliant success on the crags of the Dolomite Alps in unexpected attacks on the Trentino front.

June 12.—By another smashing advance the British extend their gains east and northeast of Messines, occupying two miles of the enemy's trenches and capturing the village of Gaspard.

In response to the demands of the protecting Powers, France, Great Britain and Russia, King Constantine I of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander, an Athens dispatch states.

Full reports of the battle of Messines show that the British captured 7,432 Germans, of whom 145 were officers; 47 cannon, 242 machine guns, and 60 trench mortars.

The weekly report shows that the submarine menace is again becoming serious. The announcement of the British Admiralty for the week follows: Arrivals, 2,767; sailings, 2,822; British merchant ships of over 1,600 tons sunk, 22; under 1,600 tons, 10; ships unsuccessfully attacked, 23; fishing-vessels sunk, 6.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

June 7.—The "Cronstadt Republic," set up by Anatole Lamanoff, surrenders *unconditionally* to the Government at Petrograd.

June 8.—Two hundred girl students of the Petrograd Technical Institute have enrolled in a regiment of women that will fight at the front under the same conditions as the men.

Two Austrian generals, ten officers, and fifteen privates appear in Kishinef, declaring that they are peace-delegates and demanding a conference with the Workingmen's and Soldiers' Committee London reports that they were placed under arrest on orders from Petrograd

The fact that the German commander on the Eastern front sent a wireless message inviting the Russian armies to a separate armistice is made public by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, Petrograd reports. A secret deal was urged, but the offer was rejected.

June 12.—A revolt of pacifists in the Russian Army is quickly quelled by the loyal troops, Petrograd reports.

The American Mission, headed by Elihu Root, reaches Petrograd, and the Russian Mission to the United States arrives at a Pacific port and is on its way to Washington.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

June 7.—The Cuban Minister in Berlin, Dr. Aristides Aguero, on reaching Paris on his way home, reports that the scarcity of food in Germany is increasing each month, and that the crop prospect is poor. Eggs and milk he declares to be almost non-existent.

June 8.—London reports two American steamships, the *Manchester* and *Southland*, torpedoed. Two Americans ar killed and the vessels sunk.

June 12.—The American tank steamshi *Petrolite* is sunk by a German submarine, Washington is advised by consular dispatches. Eighteen men an two officers are landed. Two boat with 20 men are missing.

Commenting upon President Wilson' note to Russia, the German press declare him to be an enemy to peace wh "wants men to go on butchering eac other."

New York Socialists announce that word has been received from German Socialists that a revolution in Germany would be started on September 27.

June 13.—Ninety-seven are killed and 437 hurt in London during an aeroplane-raid by Germans. A schoolhouse is bombed, and among the victims of the raid are 138 women and 120 children. No military or naval damage justifies the act.

The South-Atlantic liner *Sequana* is torpedoed with a loss of 190 lives, Paris reports.

Figures published in German newspapers declare that the Central Powers hold 2,874,271 prisoners. Of this number Germany has 1,690,731, of whom 17,474 are officers.

DOMESTIC

June 7.—The United Confederate Veterans, at their meeting in Washington, elect General George P. Harrison, of Opelika, Ala., as commander-in-chief.

June 8.—Messages in a bottle washed ashore on the Orkney Islands tell of the loss of the long missing American steamship *Frederick*.

Forecasts by the Department of Agriculture state that America's 1917 wheat crop will fall far below normal. The country is warned to practise rigid economy in order to meet war-needs.

June 11.—The New York State census of all residents from 16 to 50 years begins.

June 13.—A fire which starts with a terrific explosion in the American Sugar Refining Company's building in Brooklyn traps hundreds of employees, and more than twenty are thought to have been killed.

The Federal Trade Commission asks Congress to authorize a Government pool for the equitable distribution of print-paper and to assure a fair profit to the manufacturers.

FOREIGN

June 7.—The United States, through its Minister at Peking, expresses the hope that the revolt in China is nearly at an end, and declares that the country's relations with Germany are of secondary importance to political unity.

June 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm states that, "owing to various circumstances," the meeting of the International Socialist Committee is postponed until September.

San Salvador and neighboring towns and villages are destroyed by an earthquake. The casualties are small, dispatches from San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, report.

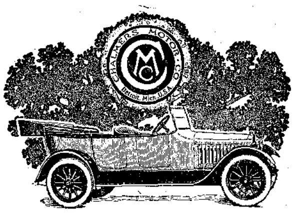
June 10.—General Chang-hsun and several thousand troops reach Peking, and demand the dissolution of Parliament.

June 11.—Coincident with Premier Lloyd George's message to the House of Commons making known the composition of the Irish Convention, a report of an outbreak of Sinn-Feiners in Dublin, in which a police inspector is killed, is received in London.

une 13.—The Chinese Parliament is dissolved, and civil war is thought certain. Leaders in the southern provinces notify President Li Yuen Hung that they no longer recognize his authority.

Not Like Her Husband.—A woman can't nderstand why it is that the heroes in he serial stories she reads never act a bit ke her husband.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

There's a rugged, thrifty car whose first name is *quality* and last name is *Chalmers*, that will lure you into its ownership once you get behind the wheel. Many men have said good-bye to their "one year" cars and joined the *quality* procession with a *Chalmers*. Others have given up their heavy cars and found contentment in the sensible *Chalmers*. You can buy today, for $1350, either a 5 or 7-passenger *Chalmers* car.



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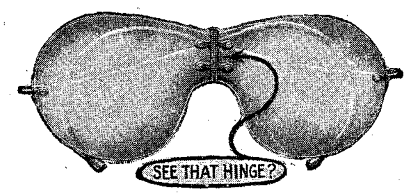

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THE WAR'S EFFECTS ON THE WORLD'S POPULATIONS

THE fact made public a month ago that in twenty-six German cities with a population of 200,000 or more, and in all cities of 15,000 or more, the German birth-rate for 1916 was much lower than that for 1915, which was about 20 per cent. of that of 1914, has given rise to much interest among sociologists here and in Europe. It appears that in the twenty-six cities the births of 1916 were 38.3 per cent. fewer than were those of 1914, while in the 15,000 class the decrease was 39.5.

In Germany sociologists are described as sitting in congresses, trying to awaken the people to "this menace to Germany's future." A writer in the New York *Times*, discussing the subject, recalled that between 1876 and 1911 the German birth-rate for the Empire declined by one-third, and by a good deal more than that in great cities and industrial capitals; but at the same time, as a result of measures of State socialism taken in the '80s, such as accident and sickness insurance, old-age pensions, and because of the improvements in sanitary science, "the fall in the death-rate more than made up for the fall in the birth-rate." The rate per 1,000 for the period 1871–1880 is given as 40.75; for the period 1881–1890 as 38.2; for 1891–1900, 37.3; for 1901–1910, 33.9. The excess of births over deaths for the same periods, respectively, was 11.9, 11.7, 13.9, 14.3. The greatest excess of births over deaths, 15.6 a thousand, occurred in 1902. Then the birth-rate dropt so that sociologists "were scared just as they are now." Between 1911 and 1913 the rate of excess of births over deaths was below the average of every ten-year period since the foundation of the Empire. Russia was the only other great Power which had a larger excess of births over deaths.

Most readers know that the German population had shown an extraordinary growth—more than 58 per cent. from 1871 to 1910. In Berlin the increase was 106 per cent., in Westphalia 132 per cent. On December 1, 1910, the population was 64,925,995. On June 30, 1914, it was estimated at 67,812,000. When the war began economists counted on an annual future excess of births over deaths of some 850,000. The population in 1925 was to be more than 80,000,000.

The effect of the war on populations, not only in Germany, but in other belligerent countries, was recently discust in the New York *Times Annalist*. Before the war the excess of births over deaths was (in 1913) 3,501,879. Since then the birth-rate has been lower and the death-rate higher among all the European belligerents. The writer of this article believes that the effect of the war on population has become one of the vital problems of the war. The leading question is whether it will "permanently impair the human race." Its influence on the birth-rate, out of which must be replenished the ranks of workers, and to what extent it has depleted the recuperative powers of the nations are the vital points to be considered. Following are parts of the writer's discussion of them:

"Scientists who have undertaken the difficult task of answering these questions assert that no war ever has materially diminished the world's population, and they believe this war will be no exception. The world, they say, automatically repairs its losses. Sometimes before a war, but invariably after it, there is an increase in the birth-rate not merely sufficient to close up the gaps, but large enough to restore the ratio of growth to its level before the war This process seems almost instinctive, and has been a feature of every conflict in history. Mankind begins at once to rebuild what it has destroyed, and, according to the students, invariably creates even faster than it destroys. In the present war, it is estimated from the mortality lists, 4,341,200 men have been killed in battle, or have died of their wounds. According to one of the authorities, the totals by countries for killed, wounded, and missing are as follows

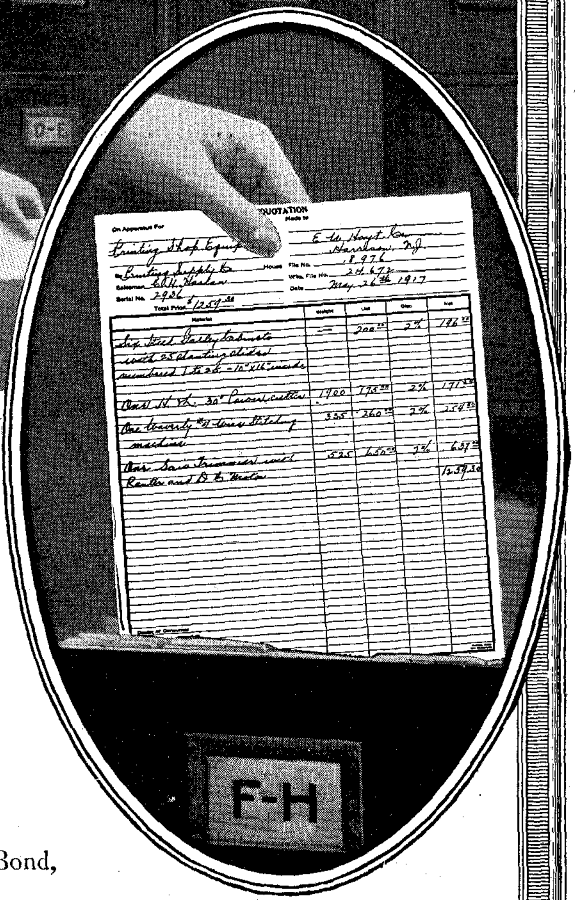
	Killed	*Wounded*	*Missing and Captured*	*Total*
England	205,400	102,500	107,500	515,000
France	870,000	540,800	400,000	1,310,800
Russia	1,500,000	184,200	800,000	3,084,200
Italy	105,000	49,000	55,000	209,000
Belgium	50,000	22,000	40,000	112,000
Servia	60,000	28,000	....	88,000
Germany	893,200	450,000	245,000	1,585,200
Austria	523,100	355,000	591,000	1,469,100
Turkey	127,000	110,000	70,000	307,000
Bulgaria	7,500	7,000	6,000	20,500
Total	4,341,200	2,448,500	2,314,500	9,203,800

"These totals do not include a large number of non-combatants—just how large no one probably ever will be able to determine—who were killed, as they are in every war, by sheer depression; but they do include thousands of persons who would have succumbed to disease or accidents have even had there been no war. But even so, the aggregate of slain is not considered formidable when compared with the birth-rate of the world, and its ability to replenish the vast human material it has been and is throwing into the maw of death in Europe.

"The subjoined tables, giving the population, birth- and death-rates of some of the more important countries before and, s far as possible, since the war, will explai what the scientists, or at least most of them mean when they say that they do not believe the world's population has been seriously diminished, or is even threatened with diminution:

BEFORE THE WAR

	Population	*Births*	*Deaths*
UNITED KINGDOM			
1911	45,324,425	1,104,746	672,61
1912	45,508,243	1,196,562	631,46
1913	45,713,370	1,102,500	652,73
GERMAN FEDERATION			
1911	65,359,468	1,870,729	1,130,78
1912	66,145,971	1,869,636	1,079,74
1913	66,236,000	1,836,750	1,004,95
FRANCE			
1911	39,610,000	742,114	776,9
1912	39,650,000	750,651	692,7
1913	39,700,000	745,539	703,6
RUSSIA			
1911	120,588,000	5,125 000	3,374,9
1912	122,550,700	5,223,000	3,460,0
1913	137,137,000	5,490,000	3,770,0
ITALY			
1911	36,671,377	1,093,545	742,8
1912	35,026,486	1,133,985	635,7
1913	35,418,391	1,122,482	663,9
JAPAN			
1911	51,753,934	1,763 639	1,053,4
1912	52,522,752	1,756,553	1 048,3
1913	53,362,682	1,778,106	1,038,7



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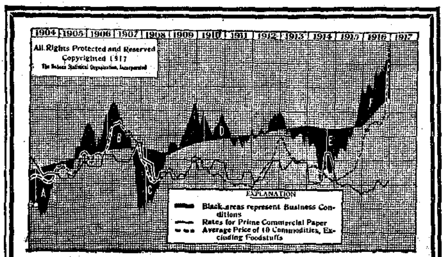

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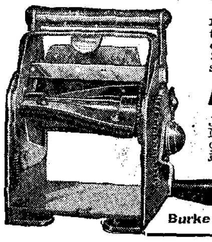

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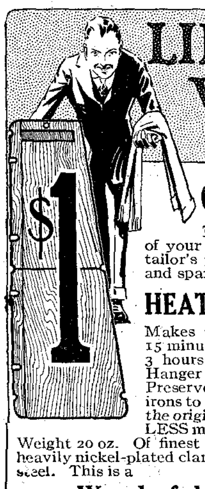

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SINCE THE WAR

UNITED KINGDOM			
1914	46,089,249	1,101,836	661,664
1915	46,052,249	1,024,338	720,036
1916	....	....	....
GERMAN FEDERATION			
1914	*66,186,000	*1,760,000	*1,084,000
1915	*66,125,000	*1,690,000	*1,164,000
1916	....	....	....
FRANCE			
1914	* †33,079,000	594,222	647,549
1915	†33,018,000	*522,000	*727,000
1916	....	....	....
RUSSIA			
1914	*140,000,000	*5,000,000	*3,524,000
1915	*139,000,000	*4,600,000	*4,134,000
1916	....	....	....
ITALY			
1914	35,858,961	1,114,091	643,355
1915	35,808,411	1,106,111	694,524
1916	....	....	....
JAPAN			
1914	53,200,080	1,035,000	1,015,000
1915	53,237,000	....	....
1916	....	....	....

*Estimated. †Exclusive of territory held by Germany.

"The figures for the years ending with 1913 are official, and were compiled by the Directors of Vital Statistics of the various countries. It will be seen by adding up the totals for 1913 that the births for the six countries aggregated 12,075,377 as against 7,834,015 deaths, or an excess of births over deaths of 4,241,362, which is 99,838 less than the number said to have fallen in the war. But this does not take into consideration the millions that have been born in those countries since, nor does it include those who have been born in the United States, all of which, as well as the births in the many countries which have not been enumerated, or which are not in the war, must be considered in striking a total of the world's war-debit.

"It will be seen that in 1913 in Russia alone there was an excess of births over deaths of 1,720,000, and, according to one of the authorities, the proportion of males born in Russia is larger than in any other country. Germany, which is noted for its large families and high birth-rate, deliberately stimulated marriages immediately war was declared, and, altho it has withheld accurate figures, it is estimated on high authority that for a time the percentage of births was greater than even during normal times. It must be remembered in this connection that none of the countries keeps its soldiers continually at the front, and that a majority of them are regularly permitted to go on leave of absence and to return to their homes. Japan and Italy have always had a high birth-rate and each annually reports a large excess of births over deaths. France is one of the few countries which for some years has been falling behind in its birth-rate, but it demonstrated in the Franco-Prussian war that in times of extraordinary depletion this curious situation is almost exactly reversed.

"J. W. Nixon, a British scientist, emphasized this fact in a paper recently read by him before the Royal Statistical Society of London. Like many other scientists, Mr. Nixon was concerned with what effect the present war would have on the world's population, and for purposes of comparison he inquired into what had happened in some of the other wars. He found that in the Franco-Prussian War there had been an almost automatic effort on the part of the nations to repair the ravages caused by that conflict. France was beaten in this war, but its civil population, like that of Prussia, suffered infinitely more than the soldiers on the battle-field.

"Taking the figures for 1868-69, the years just before the war, Mr. Nixon found

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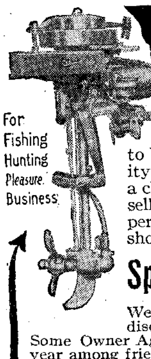

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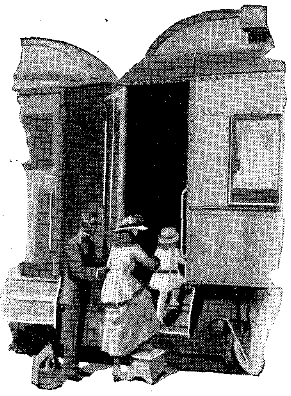
that there had been 1,786,358 deaths in France, as compared to 1,290,916 in Prussia, which was about a normal average. During the two years the countries were at war, however, the civil (exclusive of military) deaths in France jumped to 2,223,590, whereas those in Prussia rose very little, and aggregated 1,340,000. As against this, Prussia lost about 40,000 on the field, and France nearly 150,000, altho she never published complete figures. Several causes, such as invasion and siege, contributed to the high record of civilian mortalities in France, but depression, hunger, and want also had a great deal to do with it. But no sooner had peace been declared than France automatically set to work to repair her losses, and there was an unprecedented advance in the birth-rate. In Prussia, on the other hand, the birth-rate was only slightly advanced.

"In counting up the effects of the Franco-Prussian War, Mr. Nixon added up the deaths in the neutral states. He found that the deaths in those states increased in proportion to their nearness to the scene of conflict, which seemed to bear out the theory that the depressing influences loosened by armies engaged in battle sometimes claimed as many lives as bombs and bullets. The neutral states nearest to France and Prussia in that conflict were Holland, Switzerland, and Belgium, and not only did each show an extraordinary rise in the number of deaths, but Belgium, which took no part in the fighting, actually recorded a higher death-rate in proportion than France itself. England and Wales, altho further removed from the warring nations, also felt the effect of it, and there was a rise in their death-rates also.

"Another element investigated by Mr. Nixon was the effect of war on infant nortality. He found that not only was there a high cost of life here, but that, in nany cases, infants suffered more severely han all of the other classes combined, and e called attention to the report that not a ngle baby born in Paris during the siege f Paris in the Franco-Prussian War survived. Notwithstanding these unfavorable lements, the preponderance of opinion mong the experts is that, if it were posible to cast up totals, it would be found hat the world's population is well above ,691,751,000, the figure at which it was laced at the beginning of 1914."

THE CONTINUOUS SLUMP IN BUILDING

Returns to *Bradstreet's* of building exenditures at all cities still point to "a retty steady tendency to fall behind coresponding months a year ago." Those r May have proved no exception to the ule. "Indeed, because of comparisons eing made directly with an exceptionally ctive month a year ago, the current eturns make the poorest showing since the eprest days of 1914." Reasons for this lling off have often been mentioned. *radstreet's* cites them again as the high rices of material, the difficulty in getting aterials owing to freight congestion, and e scarcity or high wages of labor. In ay the total expenditures for which ermits were granted at 126 cities in the nited States was $67,496,690, or a decrease 36.4 per cent. from the amount a year o. This decrease compared with a loss 10.2 per cent. in April and 2.9 per cent. March from like months a year ago. The tal number of permits represented in the ay total was 22,545, which marked a ecrease of 15.1 per cent. Following is the ay summary of permits and expenditures 126 cities presented by *Bradstreet's* compared with the like month just a ar ago:



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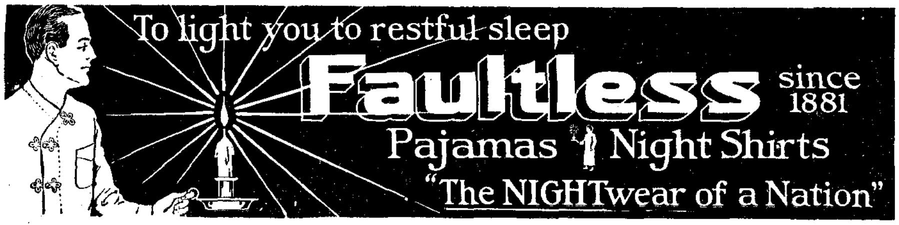
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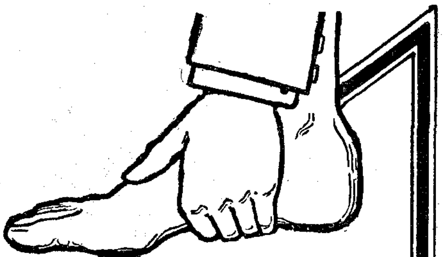

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	No. of Cities	No. of Permits 1917	Values 1917	Compared with Last Year Permits	Compared with Last Year Values
New England	18	1,495	$6,733,807	D 4.7	D11.8
Middle	27	6,336	19,480,902	D 7.9	D53.4
Western	17	5,759	13,645,190	D15.0	D 8.6
Northwestern	17	3,098	13,725,111	D25.3	D52.7
Southwestern	11	1,426	3,667,464	D17.9	I 9.7
Southern	20	1,431	3,426,688	D25.0	D14.0
Far-western	16	3,000	6,817 528	D15.4	I 23.5
Total	126	22,545	$67,496,690	D15.1	D36.4

In another table the writer presents a record of expenditures at leading cities reporting monthly, quarterly, and yearly from January, 1915, down to and including May, 1917. This table shows "the ebb and flow in the building industry in the past twenty-nine months," as follows:

	1916	1915	Change per Cent.
Jan., 156 cities	$55,545,958	$46,040,876	I 20.6
Feb., 155 cities	55,380,279	46,304,629	I 19.6
Mar., 155 cities	85,754,693	76,167,053	I 12.5
First quarter	$196,680,930	$168,512,558	I 16.7
April, 155 cities	$92,184,719	$79,893,446	I 15.3
May, 155 cities	115,466,445	85,857,130	I 34.4
June, 154 cities	96,879,914	70,698,467	I 37.3
Second quarter	$304,531,078	$236,449,043	I 28.8
Six months	$501,212,008	$404,961,601	I 23.7
July, 155 cities	$116,969,714	$72,125,889	I 62.1
August, 154 cities	76,053,463	72,100,163	I 5.4
September, 155 cities	70,208,747	70,073,338	I .2
Third quarter	$26,3231,924	$214,299,390	I 22.8
Nine months	$764,443,932	$619,260,991	I 23.4
October, 157 cities	$86,376,199	$69,838,197	I 23.6
November, 158 cities	74,162,691	71,569,785	I 3.6
December, 153 cities	71,772,054	68,323,811	I 5.0
Fourth quarter	$232,310,944	$209,731,793	I 10.7
Twelve months	$996,754,876	$828,992,784	I 20.2

	1917	1916	Change per Cent.
January, 160 cities	$57,709,936	$55,773,061	I 3.4
February, 161 cities	55,588,805	55,763,235	D .3
March, 161 cities	83,731,089	86,308,283	D 2.9
First quarter	$197,029,830	$197,844,579	D .4
April, 161 cities	$83,841,929	$93,179,332	D10.2
May, 126 cities	67,496,690	106,275,743	D36.4

Of 126 cities reporting for May, 72 showed decreases while 54 showed increases over the like period a year ago. Building expenditures for five months aggregated $348,368,449, a decrease of 12.3 per cent. from the like period a year ago.

WAR-LOANS AS AN INCENTIVE TO THRIFT

Herbert N. Fell, who before the United States entered the war had been prominent as an advocate of greater thrift among Americans, was quoted recently in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* as saying that "we have been creating the most wonderful automatic saving-machine ever devised in this country," but that "when we have it well oiled and running smoothly we propose to scrap it." He here referred in particular to the Liberty Loan, as sold in small denominations to the public.

Mr. Fell has long preached that our national sin is extravagance. We have not learned to save. We have only "got an idea of thrift." We have not learned to make provision against the vicissitudes of life. As outlined in *The Public Ledger*, his idea in detail is as follows:

"Why not come out boldly and through the Government loans that we make inculcate the true spirit of saving, establish the principle of thrift in a form that will sink into the national life and, by making the people provident, save ourselves from calling on charity so much as we do now?

"He has not worked out a plan. He may do it or the Treasury Department may do it, but the core, the heart of the idea, is in making the Government the banker for the

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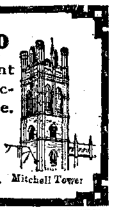

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great body of toilers from whom it borrows. He suggests that instead of paying interest semiannually on bonds the Government keep the interest if the lender so desires and compound the interest. The Government needs the money. The vast majority of people who buy Liberty Bonds and who will buy the other bonds the Government issues will not need the interest. By keeping the interest money and paying interest on it the Government will benefit itself and do a continuing service to the public through the human improvement that will result from the spirit of thrift, of saving, of welding the people into the national life that will result.

"According to the present plan, the Government will pay eighty-seven cents each six months to the holder of a $50 Liberty Bond. To the average American that eighty-seven cents means little. Suppose the Government issues a bond by which the citizen may create a fund for his old age? Say, for example, he wants $1000. By the payment of $82.36 yearly the amount deposited compounded at 3½ per cent. becomes $1000 in ten years.

"$50.07 yearly investment in Government bonds becomes $1000 in fifteen years when compound interest at 3½ per cent. is included.

"$34.17 a year in the same way becomes $1000 in twenty years.

"$24.81 a year becomes $1000 in twenty-five years.

"$18.72 a year becomes $1000 in thirty years.

"In thirty years the sum of yearly payment compounded at 3½ per cent. becomes sixty times as much as the single payment.

"In forty-five years it becomes 100 times as great as the single payment.

"Mr. Fell points out that through the war we are going to have a continuing national debt. Why not remove the great curse of improvidence by making it possible for the mass of the people to safeguard themselves through the great agency of saving through the institution in which they have the most absolute faith—the Government?

"We have in this country a great foreign population. Many of these people have faith in the Government, but scant faith in private banks. The postal savings-banks have received a severe setback by reason of the larger interest return from Liberty Bonds. The postal savings-banks are patronized largely by the foreigner. If the humble beginning made by these banks is not to be lost, provision must be made for saving in another line. Why not through bonds? The effort is vain if the semiannual interest is paid to the bondholder. The cumulative force of saving piled on saving, with its psychological effect upon the saver, is something of vast possible benefit."

BANK CLEARINGS STILL INCREASING

Bank clearings for May, according to *Bradstreet's*, were $26,120,417,882, a new high record for that month, "and only 3.6 per cent. below the highest total ever recorded, that of December last," but the showing for the country outside of New York eclipses even that month. The writer thinks this revelation "assumes especial significance in the light of the downward reaction in trade following hysterical buying of foodstuffs and the conceded fact that certain financial enterprises have been held up while the drive goes on to make the Liberty Loan successful." His judgment is that it "indicates superabundant activity in industry mingled with the power of high prices, as well as the orderly economic influences generated by a well-employed and highly remunerated populace, and incidentally suggests the inference that the manifestations of conservatism, to which we have been wont to give more than an ordinary degree of attention, may be largely surface indications, which may not be so much accentuated now that unseasonable weather seems to have finally passed."

Whatever one's deductions may be, however, the main point is that bank clearings "continue to reflect activity in every part of the country, with iron, steel, textile, lumber, ship-building, munition, cereal, cotton, wool, and cattle centers all joining in the onward procession." The total for May not only reflects an advance of 5.2 per cent. over that of April, but also shows a gain of 27.1 per cent. over May, 1916, "when the sum registered was deemed to be an unusually large one." Comparison with May of 1915, at which time the country was throwing off the lethargy induced by the outbreak of war, reveals an increase of 79 per cent., while contrast with the like month in 1913 discloses a gain of 86 per cent. Only

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The Secretary of the Department of Interior believes that the entrance of the United States into war will not materially affect western tourist travel. He points out that it is even more important now than in time of peace that the health and vitality of the nation's citizenship be conserved, that rest and recreation must materially assist in this conservation of human tissue and energy.

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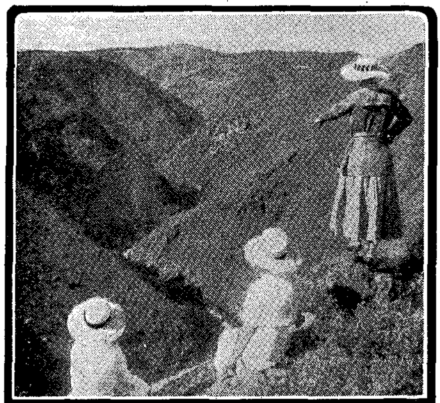

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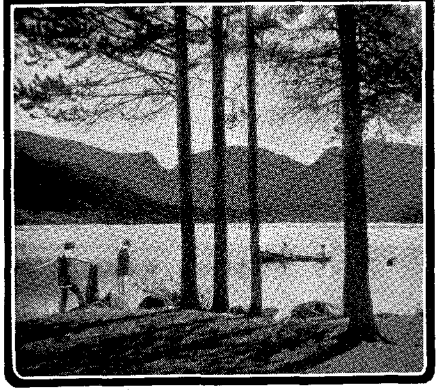

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nine cities report losses from last year, while 125 exhibit increases. Philadelphia, Kansas City, Detroit, Cleveland, San Francisco, Richmond, and Seattle contribute record totals. The writer says further:

"New York City's total for May, $15,583,457,003, while smaller than the sums reported in each of the final three months of 1916, is, nevertheless, the largest noted this year, and also the heaviest ever registered for the month of May. The aggregate just given reflects an advance of 6.3 per cent. over April last, of 24 per cent. over May, 1916, and of 80.4 per cent. over the like month in 1915. For the country outside of New York the total for May, $10,536,960,879, besides being, as already noted, the largest on record, also reflects a gain of 3.6 per cent. over April, of 31.9 per cent. over May, 1916, and of 77 per cent. over that month in 1915."

Following are the aggregates of clearings monthly at all cities, compared with the like periods in four preceding years:

[Six figures omitted.]

	1917	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
January	$25,433	$19,994	$13,429	$16,100	$16,090
February	21,471	18,159	11,865	12,770	13,481
March	24,582	20,598	13,790	14,148	13,985
1st quarter	$71,486	$58,751	$39,084	$43,018	$43,556
April	$24,821	$19,233	$14,963	$14,791	$14,153
May	26,120	20,547	14,574	13,061	13,980
June	......	20,526	14,064	13,841	13,580
2d quarter	......	$60,306	$43,601	$41,693	$41,713
July	......	$19,327	$14,875	$14,385	$13,422
August	......	19,685	14,234	9,840	12,260
September	......	22,677	15,348	9,927	13,293
3d quarter	......	$61,689	$44,457	$34,152	$38,975
October	......	$25,491	$20,101	$11,624	$15,551
November	......	26,610	19,297	10,982	13,742
December	......	27,075	20,236	12,540	14,537
4th quarter	......	$79,176	$59,634	$35,146	$43.830
Grand total	......	*$259,922*	*$186,776*	*$154,009*	*$168,074*

The following table shows the returns for New York City by months:

[Six figures omitted.]

	1917	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
January	$15,127	$12,327	$7,288	$9,372	$9,339
February	12,794	11,106	6,482	7,237	7,795
March	14,229	12,548	7,566	7,849	7,886
1st quarter	$42,150	$35,981	$21,336	$24,458	$25,020
April	$14,652	$11,622	$8,812	$8,548	$8,055
May	15,583	12,560	8,635	7,238	7,963
June	......	12,553	8,025	7,844	7,753
2d quarter	......	$36,735	$25,472	$23,630	$23,772
July	......	$11,439	$8,695	$8,180	$7,344
August	......	11,769	8,537	4,581	6,762
September	......	14,356	9,264	4,628	7,456
3d quarter	......	$37,564	$26,496	$17,389	$21,562
October	......	$15,711	$12,739	$5,609	$8,693
November	......	16,653	11,829	5,399	7,587
December	......	16,936	12,331	6,529	7,999
4th quarter	......	$49,300	$36,899	$17,537	$24.279
Grand total	......	$159,580	$110,204	$83,018	$94,634

In the following table figures for the country outside of New York are shown:

[Six figures omitted.]

	1917	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
January	$10,306	$7,664	$6,138	$6,725	$6,752
February	8,677	7,055	5,369	5,529	5,686
March	10,353	8,050	6,219	6,300	6,100
1st quarter	$29,336	$22,769	$17,726	$18,554	$18,538
April	$10,169	$7,610	$6,145	$6,243	$6,095
May	10,536	7,986	5,939	5,825	6,015
June	......	7,950	6,048	6,000	5,826
2d quarter	......	$23,546	$18,132	$18,068	$17,936
July	......	$7,866	$6,188	$6,204	$6,076
August	......	7,917	5,697	5,257	5,496
September	......	8,303	6,086	5,301	5,840
3d quarter	......	$24,086	$17,971	$16,762	$17,412
October	......	$9,792	$7,369	$6,010	$6,860
November	......	9,972	7,468	5,583	6,156
December	......	10,139	7,905	6,013	6,537
4th quarter	......	$29,903	$22,742	$17,606	$19,553
Grand total	......	$100,304	$76,571	$70,990	$73,439

Comparison with May, 1916, shows that the southwestern group experienced the largest ratio of gain, 44.6 per cent., the far-western following with an increase of 35.4 per cent; the northwestern division reports an advance of 33.8 per cent., the western 32.7 per cent., the southern 26.3 per cent., and the middle 25.3 per cent. The smallest increment, 11.3 per cent., is that disclosed by the New England group, payments at Hartford, Worcester, and Holyoke last month having been smaller than in May of last year. In the annexed monthly record high points for a number of cities are given:

New York	December, 1916	$16,935,607,252
Chicago	March, 1917	2,217,919,419
Boston	November, 1916	1,106,294,377
Philadelphia	May, 1917	1,477,720,957
St. Louis	January, 1917	590,495,304
Pittsburg	March, 1917	351,712,737
Kansas City	May, 1917	584,378,441
San Francisco	May, 1917	390,874,088
Minneapolis	December, 1915	171,955,000
Baltimore	December, 1915	208,833,098
Cincinnati	January, 1917	181,703,582
New Orleans	December, 1916	174,731,172
Cleveland	May, 1917	298,544,834
Detroit	May, 1917	244,102,000
Omaha	March, 1917	164,058,917
Louisville	January, 1917	105,675,781
St. Paul	November, 1915	79,253,855
Seattle	May, 1917	90,744,000
Milwaukee	March, 1917	109,792,872
Atlanta	October, 1916	131,301,141
Denver	November, 1916	72,248,993
Buffalo	January, 1917	87,340,317
Providence	October, 1916	54,621,800
Portland, Ore.	October, 1916	79,605,993
Duluth	November, 1915	55,329,242
Indianapolis	January, 1917	60,600,000
Savannah	October, 1916	45,070,907
Memphis	December, 1916	59,090,000
Richmond	May, 1917	108,989,000
St. Joseph	March, 1917	76,922,000
Salt Lake City	December, 1916	64,192,903
Spokane	October, 1916	28,991,000

Silent Contempt.—A certain man whose previous record was of the best was charged with a minor offense. Law and evidence were unquestionably on the side of the defense, but when the arguments had been concluded a verdict of "guilty" was given and a fine imposed.

The lawyer for the defense was sitting with his back toward the magistrate. Without changing his position or rising to address the court, he remarked:

"Judge, please fine me for contempt of court."

The magistrate inquired:

"What d'ye mean, sir? You haven't committed contempt."

"I have," came from the old lawyer. "It's silent."—*Atlanta Journal.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current ›e of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice ill be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. D.," New York City.—"Can you tell me here I can obtain a copy of the reply to Lissauer's Hymn of Hate' which appeared shortly after he publication of the original? This, I believe, as a panegyric of England."

Shortly after the reappearance of "The Hymn f Hate," which was originally written by Georg erwegh in Prussian revolutionary times (see ITERARY DIGEST, June 26, 1915, p. 1536), a ranslation of Ernst Lissauer's adaptation of this as rendered by Mrs. Archibald Henderson and rinted in THE DIGEST of November 14, 1914, 954, a number of replies appeared in English nd American newspapers. Several of these were eprinted in the New York *Herald* at the time. he only one which approximates to the description given by "M. D." is "A Chant of Love r England," printed in *The Atlantic Monthly*, for ebruary, 1915. This English classic was from e pen of Helen Gray Cone, Professor of English t Hunter College, New York City, and is reroduced below.

A CHANT OF LOVE FOR ENGLAND

A song of hate is a song of Hell;
Some there be that sing it well.
Let them sing it loud and long,
We lift our hearts in a loftier song:
We lift our hearts to Heaven above,
Singing the glory of her we love—
England!

Glory of thought and glory of deed,
Glory of Hampden and Runnymede;
Glory of ships that sought far goals,
Glory of swords and glory of souls!
Glory of songs mounting as birds,
Glory immortal of magical words;
Glory of Milton, glory of Nelson,
Tragical glory of Gordon and Scott;
Glory of Shelley, glory of Sidney,
Glory transcendent that perishes not—
Hers is the story, hers be the glory—
England!

Shatter her beauteous breast ye may;
The Spirit of England none can slay!
Dash the bomb on the dome of Paul's—
Deem ye the fame of the Admiral falls?
Pry the stone from the chancel-floor—
Dream ye that Shakespeare shall live no more?
Where is the giant shot that kills
Wordsworth walking the old green hills?
Trample the red rose on the ground,
Keats is Beauty while earth spins round!
Bind her, grind her, burn her with fire,
Cast her ashes into the sea—
She shall escape, she shall aspire,
She shall arise to make men free:
She shall arise in a sacred scorn,
Lighting the lives that are yet unborn;
Spirit supernal, Splendor eternal,
ENGLAND!

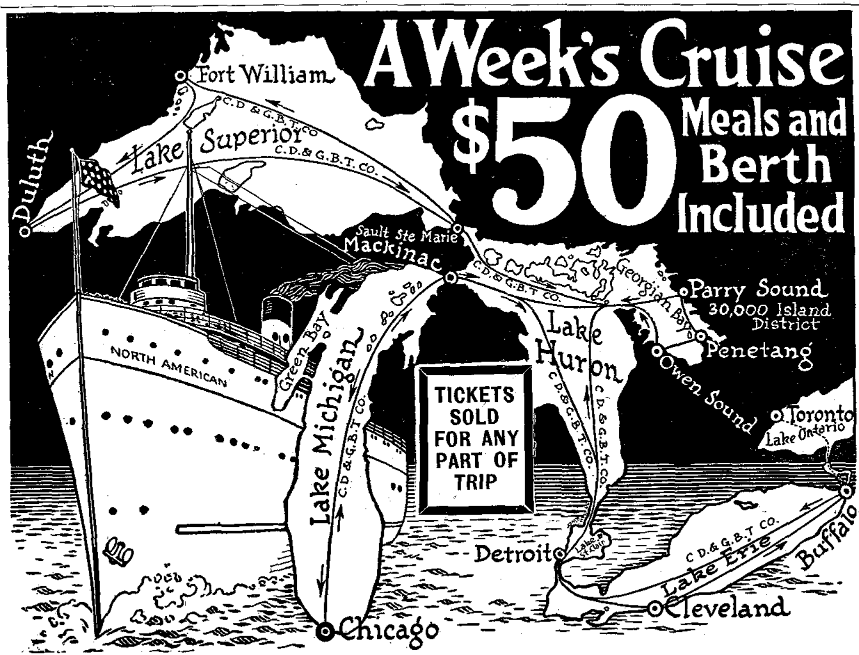
"C. M. T.," Oklahoma City, Okla.—"Kindly ıote, with citation of authority, Lord Ellenrough's answer to criticism for being slow in his itput of judicial opinions to the effect that he as writing law for the English people for all me."

None of the works of reference available to the EXICOGRAPHER has any record of such saying out Lord Ellenborough; but it may, perhaps, found in Moore's "Memoirs and Lives of the dges," where a number of sarcastic pleasanies and witticisms ascribed to Ellenborough e recorded. In Campbell's "Lives of the Chief istices of England," the story is told that an torney pleading his own cause observed, "My ord, altho your Lordship is so great a man now, remember the time when I could have got ur opinion for five shillings." To this the hief Justice replied, "Sir, I dare say it was not orth the money."

"J. J. W.," New York, N. Y.—"Please advise hether a small letter ever follows a questionark, and state examples."

The note of interrogation almost invariably quires a capital letter to follow. An exception when several brief questions follow in rapid ccession, as:

Where? when? what visor? why demand you
this?"
(Shakespeare, "Love's Labour's Lost," act v, sc. 2).



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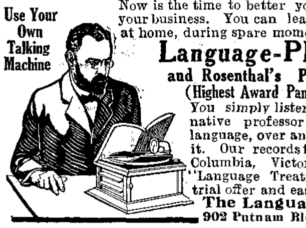

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